

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

ASSAM

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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman's questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), which collected information on woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and women's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage

sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Assam was conducted in all 27 districts of the state from 6 November 2015 to 31 March 2016 by Nielsen (India) Private Limited and collected information from 24,542 households, 28,447 women age 15-49 (including 4,590 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,191 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 98 percent for households, 96 percent for women, and 90 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Assam, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintile for the country as a whole was not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report breakup of key indicators by wealth quintile for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Less than one-fifth(16%)of Assam's households are in urban areas. On average, households in Assam are comprised of 5 members. Fourteen percent of households are headed by women, with 11 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

More than three-fifths(64%) of households in Assam have household heads who are Hindu. One-third of households have household heads who are Muslim and 3 percent have Christian household heads.

Eleven percent of households in Assam have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 13 percent belong to a scheduled tribe and 27 percent belong to an otherbackward class (OBC). About a half (48%) of Assam's household heads do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

Thirty percent of Assam's population is under age 15; only 5 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 993 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is 923 females per 1,000 males.

Among children below 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 88 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 9 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all(94%) children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 86 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

One-fourth of households in Assam live in a *pucca* house and more than three-quarters (78%)of householdshave electricity. Only 11 percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, an improvement from 24 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is more common among rural households (13%) than urban households (1%).

Less than one-tenth (9%)of households in Assam have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 9 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (31%) are more likely than rural households (4%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Forty-eight percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly using ceramic, sand or other water filter). One-fourth of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban households (96%) and 86% of rural households in Assam have a mobile phone. Eighty-four percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 42 percent of households, up from 19 percent in NFHS-3. Agricultural land is owned by 48 percent of rural households and 16 percent of urban households. Overall, less than half (43%) of all households in Assam own agricultural land.

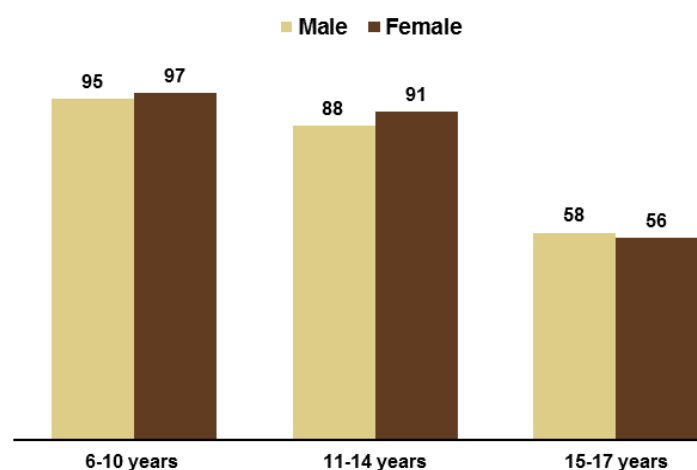
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Seventy-nine percent of children age 6-17 years in Assam attend school (85% in urban areas and 78% in rural areas). School attendance is 90 percent at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 57 percent at ages 15-17. Ninety-two percent of the girls compared with 88 percent of the boys in the 6-14 years age group attend school; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 57 percent of girls compared with 58 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 72 percent of women age 15-49 and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 15 percent of women age 15-49 in Assam have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 21 percent of men.

Twenty-three percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 15 percent of women age 15-49 in Assam have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 21 percent of men.

Media exposure is low among women and men in Assam. About 5 in 10 women and 7 in 10 men watch television at least once a week. However, men (29%) are much more likely than women (12%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week.

Nearly one-fourth (24%) of men and more than two-fifths (42%) of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

FERTILITY

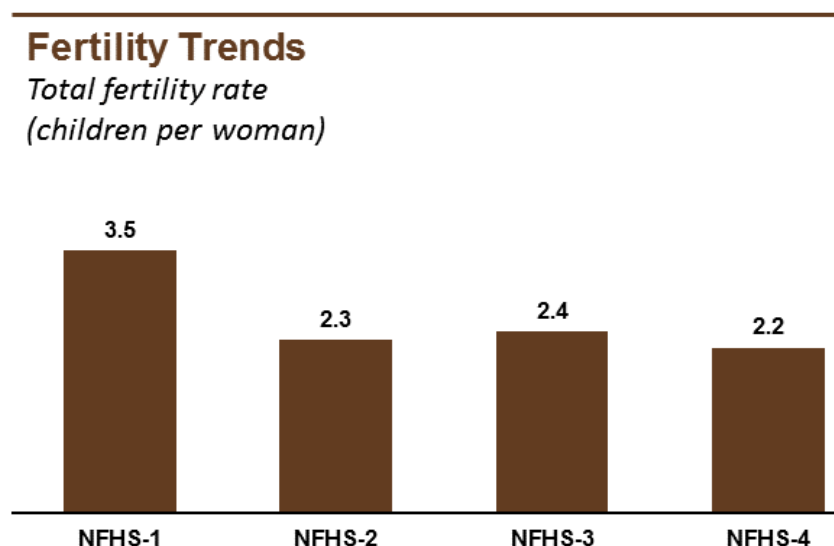
Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20.4 years among women age 25-49 years. Thirty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 39 percent in NFHS-3. Fifteen percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, down from 16 percent of men in NFHS-3.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Assam is 2.2 children per woman, implying that the state is almost at replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 1.1 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.2 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

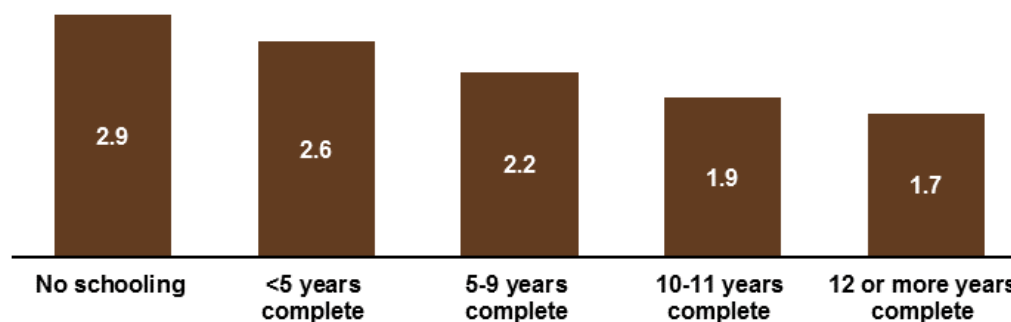
Fertility in urban areas, at 1.4 children per woman, is well below replacement level and is close to replacement level even in rural areas (2.3 children per woman). Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 14 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 26 percent in NFHS-3.



There are large differentials in fertility by residence, religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have 1.2 children more than women who had 12 or more years of schooling (TFR of 2.9, compared with 1.7). Muslim women will have an average of just over 1 child more than Hindu women (TFR of 2.9, compared with 1.8).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 10 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 6 percent of all pregnancies, and miscarriage accounted for 4 percent. A majority of the abortions were performed in the public health sector (49%) and 20 percent were performed in the private health sector. Twelve percent of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Assam, 14 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 16 percent in NFHS-3. Less than 5 percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 21 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 32 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had no schooling are more than eight times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Assam is 42.3 months, five months longer than in NFHS-3. Six percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 16 percent occur within 24 months. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Nearly two-fifths (39%) of births in Assam occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

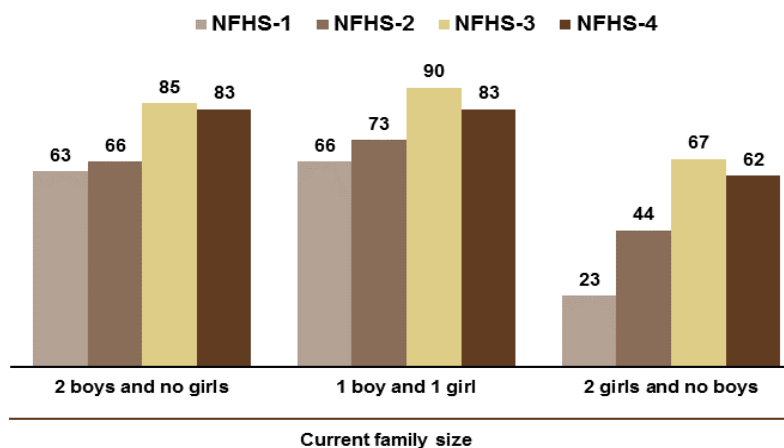
Sixty-one percent of currently married women and 58 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, almost half (47%) of women and half of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Seventy-six percent of women and seventy-two percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Assam there is a strong preference for sons. Eighteen percent each of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-4 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 83 percent with either two sons or one son want no more children, compared with only 62 percent with two daughters who want no more children. The proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased by 4 percentage points in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



In Assam, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.8 children per woman, instead of the current level of 2.2 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

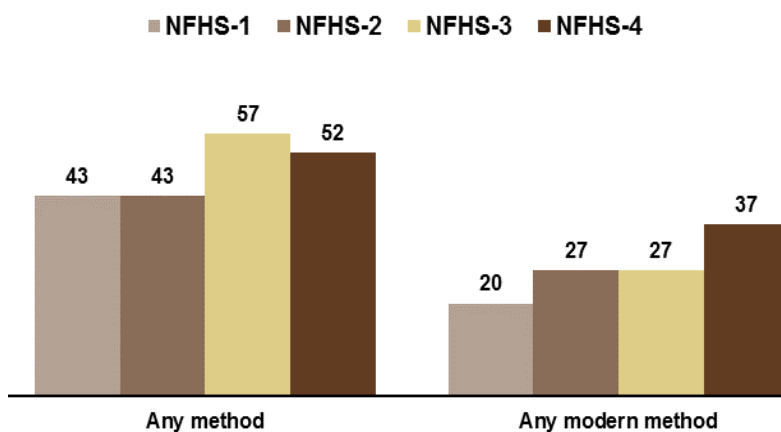
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Assam. However, some methods are still less well known. Only two-thirds (67%) of currently married women know about injectables and 24 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 42 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 52 percent, lower than in NFHS-3 (57%). However, modern method use, at 37 percent, has increased from its level in NFHS-3 (27%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has decreased, to 18 percent from its level in NFHS-3 (23%). Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age, from 32 percent for women age 15-19 to 63 percent for women age 30-39, but thereafter decreases to 38 percent among women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



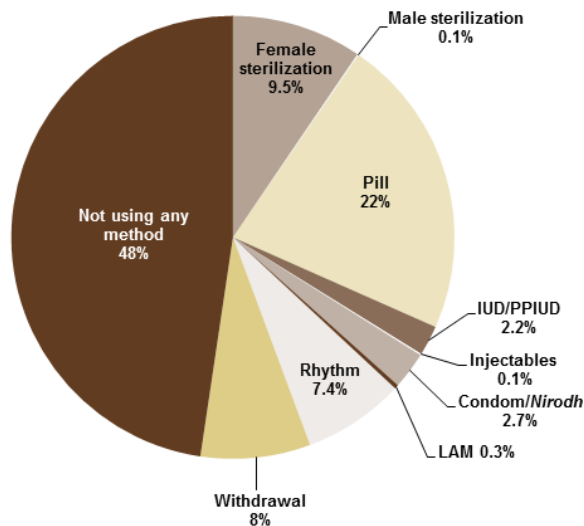
In Assam, contraceptive use is slightly higher in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (52%). Contraceptive prevalence does not vary greatly by schooling; however, 14 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 4 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (50%) are slightly less likely to use contraception than Christian and Hindu women (54%).

Women in Assam are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 61 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 57 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Assam are the pill (22%) and condoms (3%). In general, urban women and women with no schooling are more likely than other women to use IUDs or PPIUDs and condoms.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Seventy-six percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a CHC/rural hospital/block PHC (25%), followed by a government/municipal hospital (24%), and 80 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of pill and condom users get their supply from the private sector health facility. Nonetheless, 23 percent of pill users and 25 percent of condom users get their supply from the public sector

health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 34 percent. Thirty-five percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

More than one-third of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

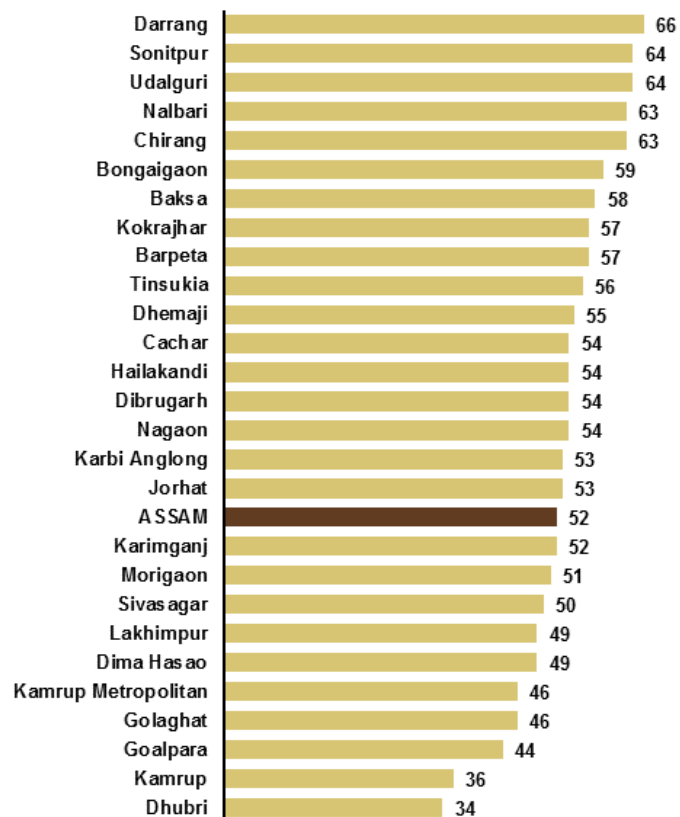
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only sixty-seven percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 56 percent were told about possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (49%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Twenty-four percent of men in Assam agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Only 13 percent of men agree with the idea that using contraception may become promiscuous. More than half of men (55%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 14 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, an increase from its level in NFHS-3 (11%). Currently, 79 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 56 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has decreased by 5 percentage points in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

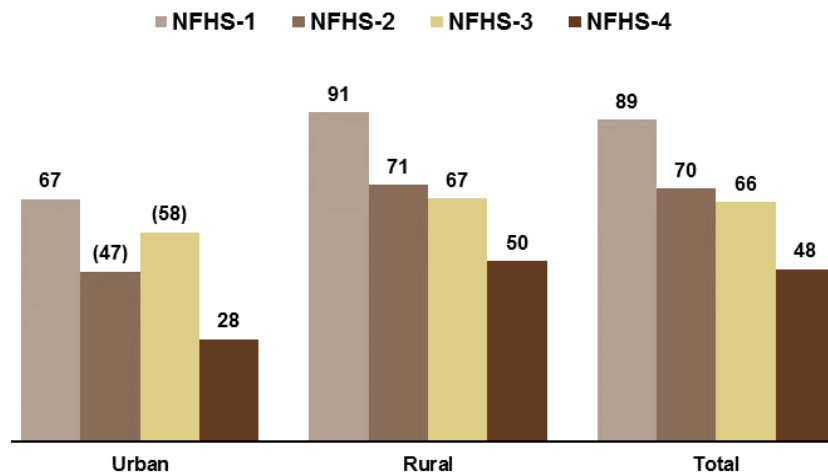
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Assam in NFHS-4 is estimated at 48 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 66, the NFHS-2 estimate of 70, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 89.

In the first five years of life, boys in Assam face a higher mortality risk than girls except during the postneonatal period (1-11 months).

Trends in Infant Mortality

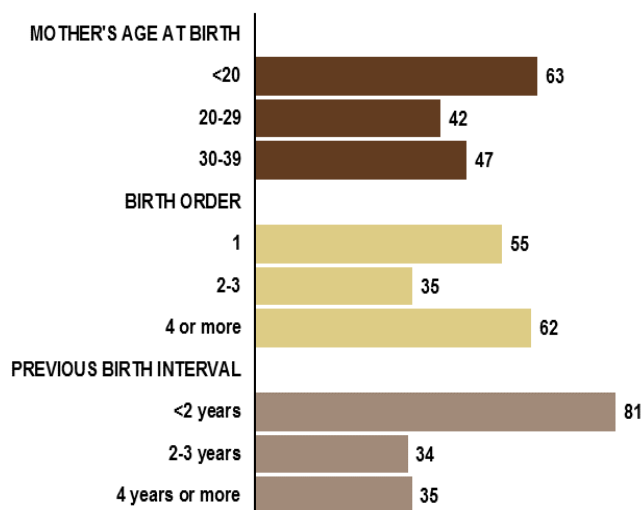
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 63 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 47 for mothers age 30-39 compared with 42 for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is especially risky. Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more than two times as likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two or more years between births.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: category "Mother age at birth 40-49" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Infant mortality rates are higher for Muslims than for Hindus and are higher for those who are not from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

The infant mortality in rural areas (50 per 1,000 live births) much higher than in urban areas (28 per 1000 live births), but child mortality is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Children whose mothers have no schooling are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

Children born less than two years after a previous birth are more likely to die in infancy as children whose mothers waited two or three years between births.

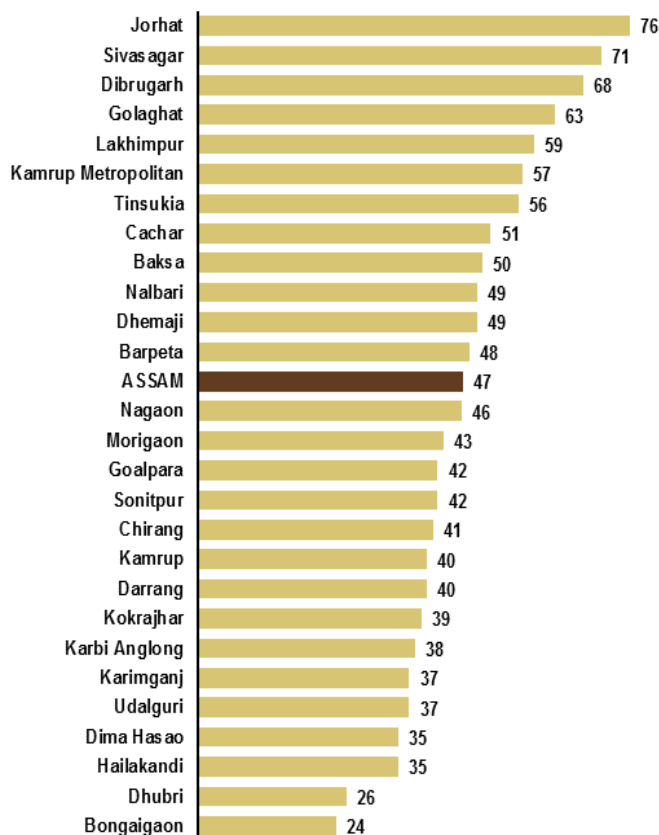
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost four-fifths (83%) received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (59% from a doctor and 24% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eleven percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 94 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

More than half (55%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Forty-seven percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Urban women were more likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than rural women. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both increased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 85 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 32 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Ninety percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Nine percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District Percentage of last births in the past five years

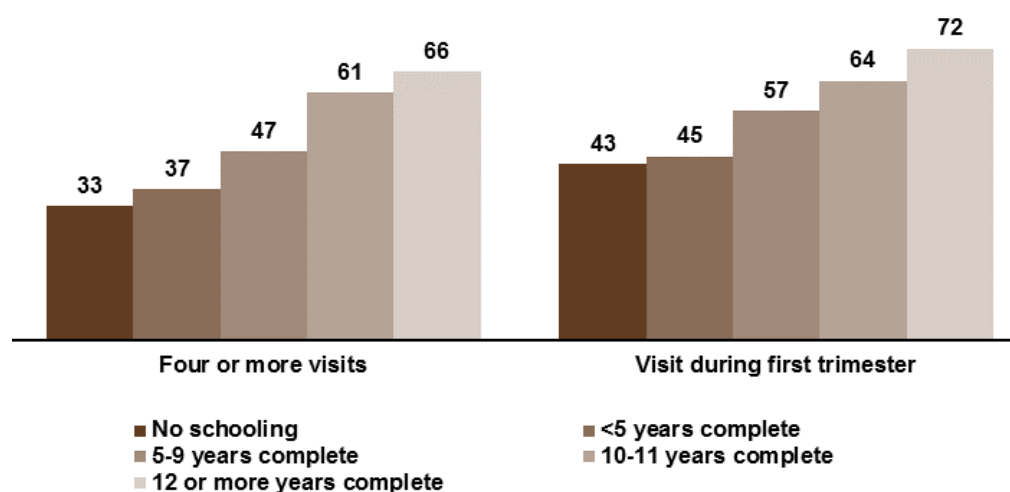


Only 47% of mothers in Assam received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least two-thirds received advice on each of the five different areas (76% received advice on keeping the baby warm, 75% on the breastfeeding, 67% each on cord care and family planning, and 66% on importance of institutional delivery).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Assam, at least 89 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (98%), having their blood pressure measured (97%), having their abdomen examined, and having urine and blood samples taken (89-90%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 47 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Seventy-five percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 30 percent of women with no schooling. Forty-four percent of scheduled tribe women and the same proportion of women who are not from scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, or other backward classes had an ultrasound test, compared with 53 percent of other backward class women and 55 percent of scheduled caste women. Pregnant women with no son were more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son.

Delivery care

Slightly less than three-fourths of births (71%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 29 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility more than tripled in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, from 22 percent in NFHS-3 to 71 percent in NFHS-4. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and Hindu women.

For 89 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 30 percent of deliveries. Slightly less than three-quarters (74%) of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

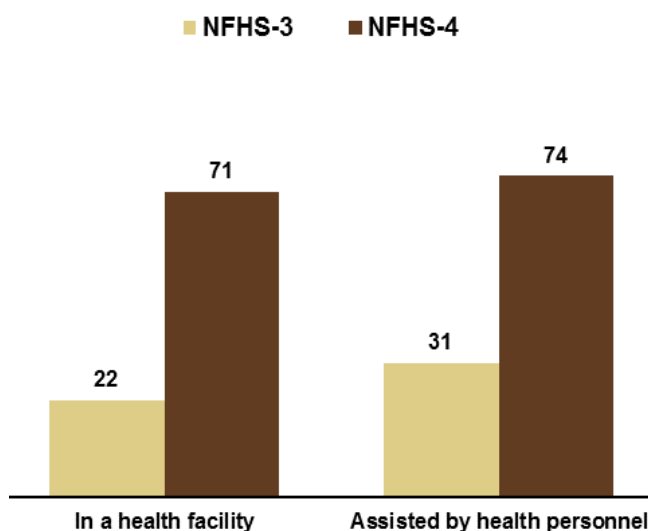
Slightly less than three-quarters (74%) of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and another 17 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirteen percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section, including 37 percent of births in urban areas. Slightly less than half of caesarean sections (6% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, two-thirds received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Are babies being delivered safely?

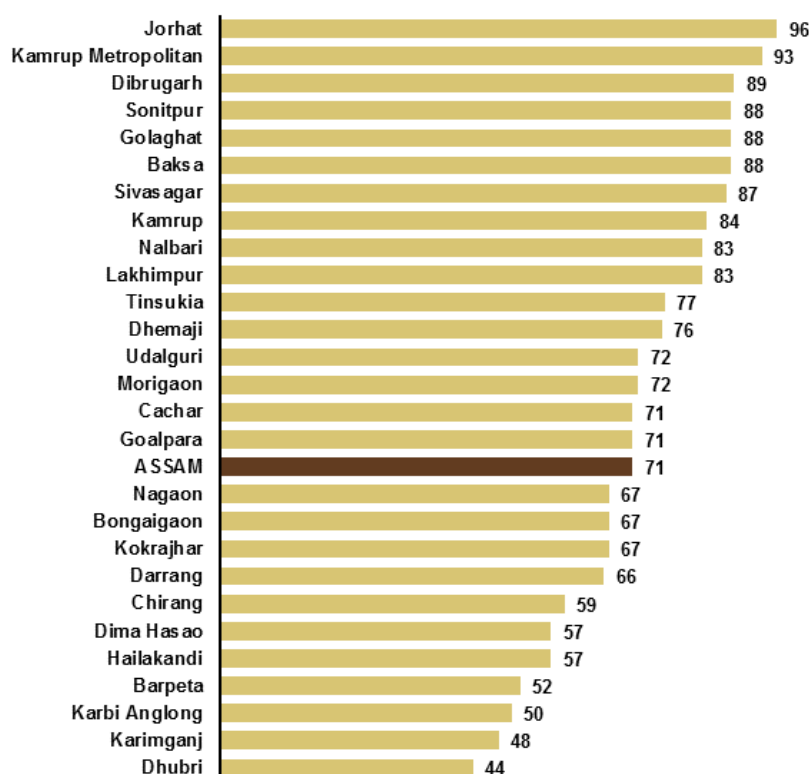
Percentage of births in the past five years



Seventy-one percent of children in Assam who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Assam, slightly less than two-thirds (65%) of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 58 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 71 percent of births in public health facilities and 83 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by postnatal checks for the mother within the two days of birth, compared with 17 percent of home births.

Slightly more than one-fourth(27%) of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Thirteen percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-two percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Two-thirds(67%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (76% in urban areas and 65% in rural areas). Sixty-nine percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

Only 51-67percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, high blood pressure,prolonged labour, and severe abdominal

pain).

Seventy-eight to 85 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-five percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 82 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Seventy-eight percent of men were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker. Only 45-64 percent of fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility were told about the importance of cord care, the importance of keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

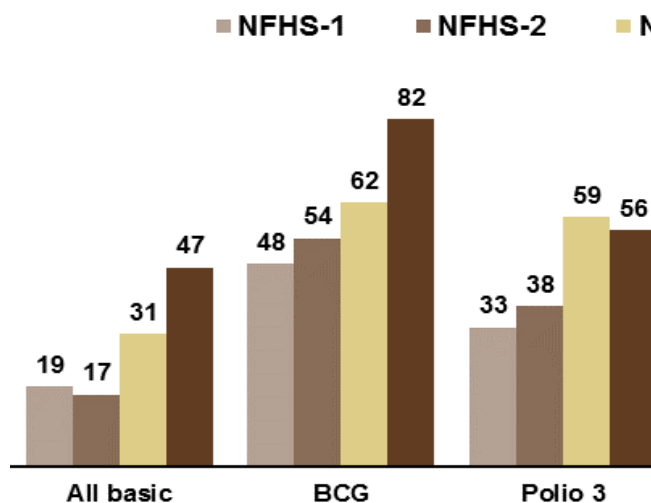
Vaccination of children

Just less than half (47%) of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 14 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Eighty-two percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, 56-71 percent of children have received other basic vaccinations (56% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 67% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 71% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 81% to 67%) and polio vaccine (from 83% to 56%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

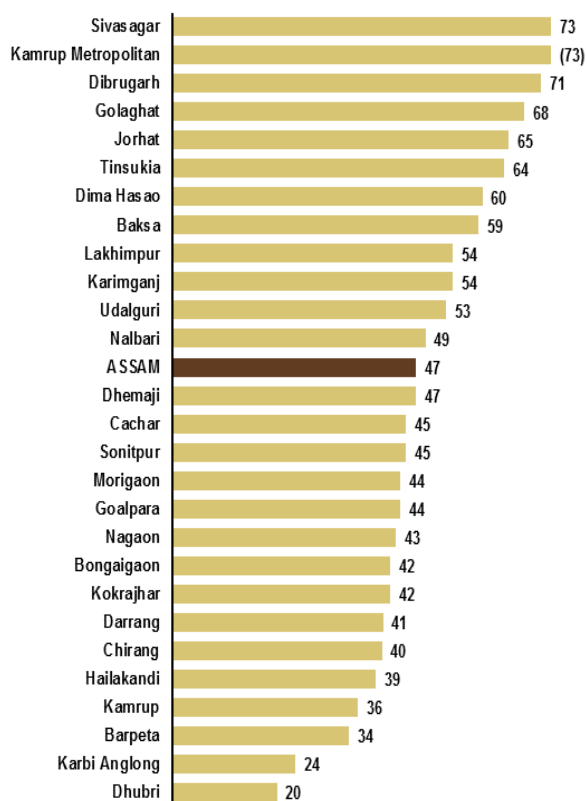
Percentage of children 12-23 months



Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a larger increase in vaccination coverage for

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



BCG (from 62% to 82%), three doses of DPT (from 45% to 67%), and measles (from 37% to 71%) but coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 59 percent to 56 percent. Overall, there was an increase in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 31% to 47%). In addition, three-quarters (75%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over half (52%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (71% vs. 44%) and is highest for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling and for first births. There is not much difference in vaccination coverage by the sex of the child. Muslim children and children whose mothers have not attended school have the lowest vaccination coverage of any group in the table.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have 12 or more years of schooling.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 1 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing or difficult breathing that was chest related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 63 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 47 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 3 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Just over half (51%) of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Nine out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 52 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Slightly less than one-fourth (24%) of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and less than two-thirds (58%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Slightly less than one-fourth (22%) of children were given zinc supplements. Twenty-nine percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Assam only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only 31% children received the same amount of to drink as usual. Sixty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only slightly more than one-third (36%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Slightly less than half of children (46%) with diarrhoea were given ORT or increased fluids and

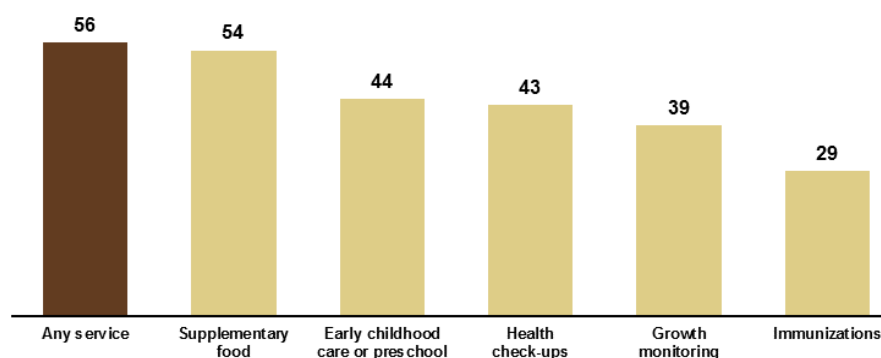
continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Fifty-six percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age eligible children receive are supplementary food (54%), early childhood care or preschool (44% of children age 3-6 years), health check-ups (43%) and growth monitoring (39%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (29%). Sixty-one percent of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 58 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and just over half (51%) of their mothers received any benefits while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Assam, only 64 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Ninety-two percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 65 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators shows substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 6 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 95 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and 91 percent continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is 6.2 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed predominantly.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months only about half(49%) of children in Assam receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only slightly more than one-fourth(27%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and slightly more than one-fourth of (28%)children are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 9 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Assam, slightly more than half (51%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 59 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Only 30 percent of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, and only 21 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

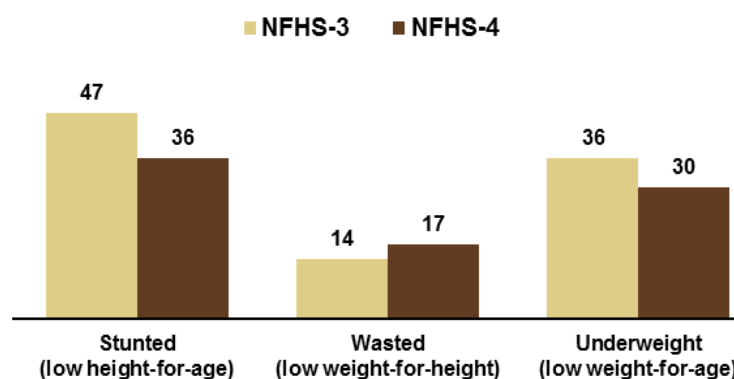
In Assam, 36 percent of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Seventeen percent of children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 6 percent are severely wasted. Thirty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Two percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 20 percent of children are stunted, 21 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Assam has generally shown an improvement since NFHS-3. Stunting decreased by 10 percentage points in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased by 7 percentage points. The proportion of wasting increased marginally by 3 percentage points (from 14% to 17%).

There are wide differences in the level of undernutrition by some key background characteristics. However, differences are most pronounced by schooling, caste/tribe, and age. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing the mother's schooling and increases with age and birth order. In particular, the level of undernutrition is relatively high among children in rural areas, Muslim children, children of underweight mothers, children of birth order 6+, children of mother's with no schooling, and children reported as very small at birth.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Adults' nutritional status

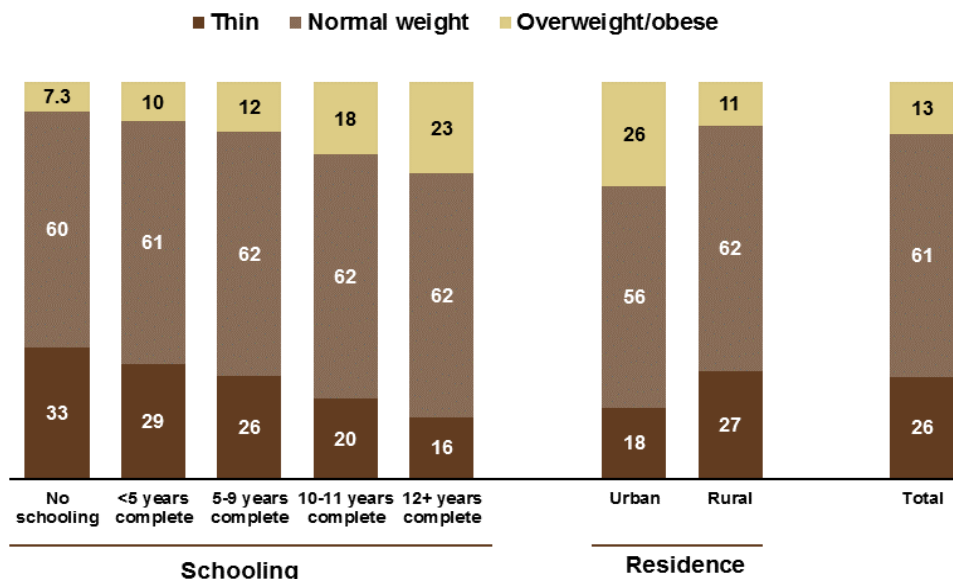
Thirty-nine percent of women and 34 percent of men age 15-49 are either too thin or overweight or obese. Twenty-six percent of women and 21 percent of men are too thin, compared with 13 percent of women and men who are overweight or obese.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the less educated. In contrast, overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, in urban areas, and among more-educated persons.

The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. All of Assam's households use iodized salt, up slightly from 97 percent in NFHS-3.

How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

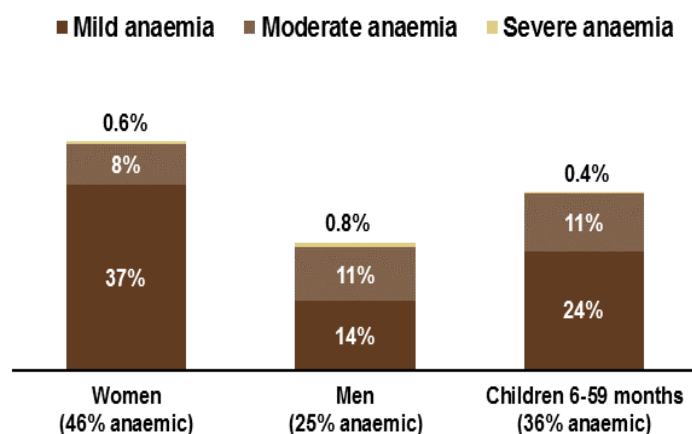
Percent distribution of women



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a health problem in Assam, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, a substantial proportion (36%) is anaemic. This includes 24 percent who are mildly anaemic, 11 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 0.4 percent who are severely anaemic. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Thirty-one percent of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling, and 30 percent are anaemic even if their mothers are not anaemic.

Nearly one in two (46%) women age 15-49 in Assam is anaemic, compared with one in four men. Thirty-seven percent of women have mild anaemia, 8 percent have moderate anaemia, and 1 percent have severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are Christian (54%); women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted (52%), currently breastfeeding women (52%), and women with no schooling (51%). Despite lower levels of anaemia among men, those particularly likely to have anaemia are age 40-49 and those with little or no schooling.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Assam, 295 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (406) than among women (182) and is higher in rural areas (312) than in urban areas (183). The prevalence of medically treated TB is substantially higher among persons age 60+ (765 per 100,000), men (406) and in households using solid fuel for cooking (344).

Almost all respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 92% of men), but among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 47 percent of women and 60 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half (49%) of women and men (53%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 80 percent of women and 86 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 4 percent of women and 6 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,034 per 100,000 women age 15-49 and 1,130 per 100,000 men age 15-49 have diabetes. Overall, 947 women and 651 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of goitre or any other thyroid disorders is 1,692 per 100,000 among women and 324 per 100,000 among men. The prevalence of any heart disease is 1,269 per 100,000 women and 774 per 100,000 men. Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 95 women per 100,000 and 26 men per 100,000 reportedly suffering from cancer. With the exception of cancer, the prevalence of most of these diseases among women and men is higher in urban areas, among older age groups and those in urban areas.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Eighteen percent of women age 15-49 in Assam have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-five percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-one percent of men in Assam have hypertension, including 15 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 2 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Only 30 percent of men have normal blood pressure including 0.4 percent of men have

normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Half of men are considered to be pre-hypertensive. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age and is higher among those in urban areas.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Assam have high blood glucose levels, and another 2 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 3 percent of men age 15-49 have high, and another 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Assam, 5 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 5 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 6 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Sixty-four percent of men and 20 percent of women age 15-49 use any type of tobacco. Women in Assam are much more likely to chew *paan* with tobacco (16%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the most popular types of tobacco used are *khaini* (28%), *paan* with tobacco (24%), cigarettes (21%), and *bidis* (17%). Among women, the use of any form of tobacco is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 1-5 cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours, but 23 percent smoked 10 or more.

In Assam, men (36%) and women (7%) are less likely to drink alcohol than to use tobacco. Among those who drink alcohol, 14 percent of women and 23 percent of men drink alcohol almost every day, and a much larger proportion say they drink at least once a week (45% of women and 52% of men).

Source of health care

In Assam, the public medical sector is the main source of health care for eight in 10 households (79%), with coverage higher in rural households (83%) than in urban households (61%). Within the public health sector, the most household members (33%) reported going to primary health centres (PHC) or additional PHCs, followed by CHCs/rural hospitals/Block PHCs (23%).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 10 percent of households in Assam have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is higher in urban areas (13%) than in rural areas (10%). In Assam, the dominant programme is *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (56%), with coverage higher in rural areas (67%) than in urban areas (13%). Other privately purchased commercial health insurance plans account for 10 percent of coverage and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) covers 9 percent of households.

Only 5 percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 years in Assam are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage varies among women and men by age and years of schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

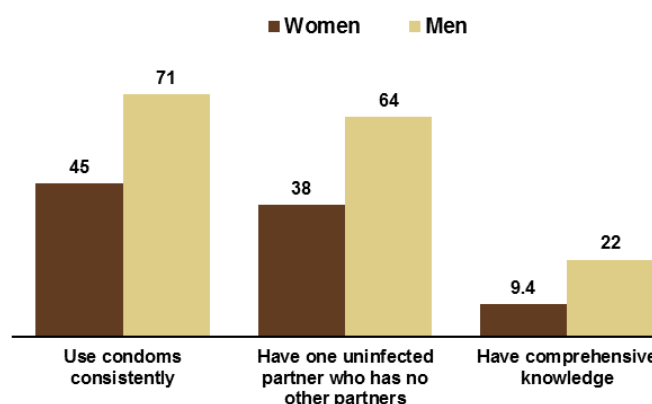
In Assam, more men (90%) than women (78%) have heard of HIV or AIDS. In general, the proportion who have heard of HIV or AIDS is higher in urban areas, among those with 10 or more years of schooling, among those who were away from home for 6 months or more in the past 12 months, scheduled tribes, and those who are regularly exposed to media.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 45 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 71 percent of men, and 38 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 64 percent of men.

Only 9 percent of women and 22 percent of men in Assam have a 'comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge varies positively by the level of schooling and exposure to media, and it is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?
Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby is also higher among men (65%) than among women (55%).

HIV-related stigma

More than seven in 10 (71%) women and 74 percent of men in Assam say they would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly smaller proportion of women (68%) than men (71%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty-six percent of women and 65% of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-two percent of women and 71 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

Overall, more than one-third (34%) of women and men (38%) express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) on all four indicators in Assam.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. Women in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4 than rural women. Only 8 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received antenatal care (ANC) during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (17%) are more likely than rural women (7%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Only 8 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Assam, 5 percent of women and men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women and men are also equally likely to have received an injection in the past 12 months (32%). For more than nine in 10 men (92%) and 80 percent of women who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 2 percent of men and only 0.2 percent of women in Assam reported having had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is about the same in both urban and rural areas.

Less than 1 percent of men who have ever had sexual intercourse said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Assam, 79 percent use cloth, 29 percent use sanitary napkins, 14 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 45 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with 12 or more years of schooling (75%), younger women (47%), and women in urban areas (71%) are more likely to be using a hygienic method than women in rural areas. Only 32 percent of Muslim women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 46 percent of Christian women and 53 percent of Hindu women.

Employment and earnings

In Assam, only 19 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, while in the same period 85 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 91 percent earned cash, including 18 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind, and 7 percent were not paid at all. Ninety-three percent of men who were employed earned cash, 5 percent were not paid at all. Sixty-three percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 62 percent of employed men.

Nineteen percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; 63 percent in non-agricultural occupations.

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 86 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Thirty-eight percent of women who work for cash say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. Eighty-two percent of currently married men who have wives who have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used, and 34 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Seventy-one percent of women participate in three key decisions in the household, namely, about their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives. But in all, only 3-4 percent of women make these decisions alone. Overall, most decisions are jointly decided with husbands (75-78%). Thirteen percent do not participate in any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies is higher in urban areas (81%) than in rural areas

(69%). Participation in decision making increases sharply from 61 percent among women with no schooling to 82 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participate in both these decisions: 86 percent in making decisions about their own health care and 97 percent in making decisions about major household purchases, while 2 percent did not participate in either of the decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

One-quarter of women in Assam say they have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban (31%) than rural (24%) women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (36%) and women who are employed for cash (54%) than any other group of women.

Forty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Forty-five percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 73 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling. Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is not very widespread; only 37 percent of women know of a microcredit programme in the area and just 6 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 35 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. Women more likely to be allowed to go to all three places alone if they are age 40-49 (47%), employed (49%), and especially if they are employed for cash (51%).

Ownership of assets

About half (52%) of women and 84 percent of men in Assam own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 45 percent of women and 78 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is higher in rural than urban areas, and it increases with age.

Fifty-two percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 45 percent own land alone or jointly with someone else.

Forty-six percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 76 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can

use, compared with 41 percent of rural women. Having a mobile phone that they themselves use is more common among women age 20-34 (more than 50%), Hindus (51%), and those with 12 or more years of schooling (87%). Nearly all women with a mobile phone who have 12 or more years of schooling can read SMS messages, compared with only 9 percent of women with no schooling who have a mobile phone. Seventy-three percent of women with mobile phones in rural areas can read SMS messages.

Less than half of women (46%) in Assam have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

In Assam, a substantial proportion of women (40%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances, more so among ever-married women (42%) than never married women (33%). Women are most likely to believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (27%), if she neglects the house or children (25%), and if she argues with her husband (24%). Thirty-seven percent of men say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife argues with her husband (23%), he suspects her of being unfaithful (22%), or she neglects the house or children (20%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 27 percent of women and 29 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of women and 56 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows the husband has sex with other women and if she is tired or not in the mood. Men and women are equally likely to justify a woman refusing to have sex with her husband (71%), if she knows her husband has an STD. Women and men also closely agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has intercourse with other women (70% of women and 65% of men) or if she is tired or not in the mood (63% of women and 64% of men). A large majority of men, 82 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49 in Assam, 23 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 5 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 24 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband (89%) and for never-married women, it was the mother/step-mother (62%), the father/step-father (36%), or a sister/brother (30%).

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of women age 15-49 Assam have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

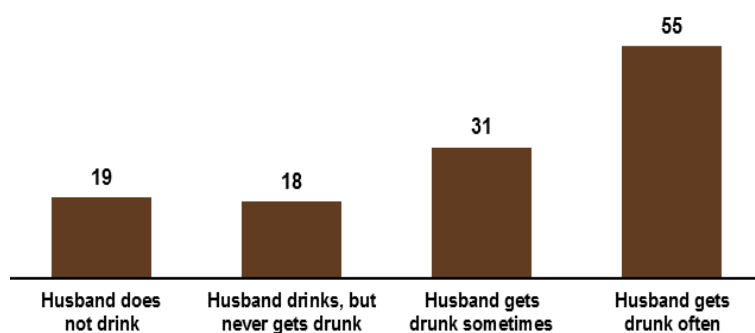
In Assam, 2 percent of women who have ever been pregnant had ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

Twenty-one percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; from 5-11 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. One percent each have experienced being choked or burned on purpose and being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Four percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 25 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Eleven percent report having ever experienced spousal emotional violence, and 9 percent report having experienced emotional violence often or sometimes in the past 12 months prior to survey. Few ever-married women (3%) say they have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, 10 percent of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. Spousal violence is more common in rural areas (26%) than in urban areas (16%). The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers (62%) are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk (55%). However, even among women whose husbands do not drink alcohol 19 percent have experienced physical or sexual violence. In fact, more than half (54%) of ever-married women who experienced spousal violence (emotional, physical and sexual) are afraid of their husbands most of the time.

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to 34 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 7 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (79%) of ever-married women and 74 percent of never married women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Fifty-seven percent of abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 9 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police and 1 percent from social service organization.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,750	21,835	25,585
Households occupied	3,629	21,515	25,144
Households interviewed	3,467	21,075	24,542
Household response rate ¹	95.5	98.0	97.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,009	25,607	29,616
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,811	24,636	28,447
Eligible women response rate ²	95.1	96.2	96.1
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	745	3,909	4,654
Number of eligible men interviewed	655	3,536	4,191
Eligible men response rate ²	87.9	90.5	90.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Baksa	19	872	891	97.0	19	1,025	1,044	93.4	6	130	136	83.4
Barpeta	87	832	919	99.0	101	991	1,092	98.2	18	127	145	89.5
Bongaigaon	141	763	904	96.3	147	858	1,005	97.0	31	123	154	93.9
Cachar	160	743	903	96.9	177	867	1,044	96.3	31	145	176	89.8
Chirang	81	824	905	96.5	74	922	996	94.6	20	118	138	78.4
Darrang	64	860	924	98.5	77	1,010	1,087	98.1	12	151	163	95.9
Dhemaji	67	865	932	98.6	78	1,028	1,106	96.0	6	137	143	87.2
Dhubri	102	806	908	97.3	121	873	994	97.0	17	113	130	90.9
Dibrugarh	166	733	899	97.5	201	892	1,093	95.0	33	137	170	90.9
Dima Hasao	277	639	916	99.1	327	657	984	95.6	50	112	162	96.4
Goalpara	118	790	908	97.4	130	913	1,043	95.5	20	151	171	89.5
Golaghat	84	844	928	99.1	110	979	1,089	94.7	18	139	157	81.3
Hailakandi	80	831	911	97.2	96	977	1,073	96.3	25	146	171	97.7
Jorhat	180	740	920	98.7	169	943	1,112	98.0	28	140	168	89.8
Kamrup	83	819	902	96.3	90	995	1,085	95.1	27	114	141	84.4
Kamrup Metropolitan	701	166	867	94.9	694	187	881	92.0	79	33	112	80.0
Karbi Anglong	124	783	907	97.8	116	898	1,014	96.9	20	135	155	96.9
Karimganj	81	830	911	97.2	93	1,048	1,141	97.8	26	133	159	91.4
Kokrajhar	61	824	885	96.0	70	910	980	95.5	14	119	133	86.9
Lakhimpur	82	815	897	97.6	98	967	1,065	95.7	14	130	144	84.2
Morigaon	83	836	919	98.3	88	985	1,073	96.7	23	137	160	94.1
Nagaon	107	779	886	97.0	147	859	1,006	93.3	20	133	153	95.0
Nalbari	106	804	910	96.9	127	976	1,103	96.2	27	144	171	88.6
Sivasagar	101	825	926	98.6	90	964	1,054	96.3	25	152	177	86.8
Sonitpur	83	833	916	98.3	103	970	1,073	97.8	20	130	150	99.3
Tinsukia	187	738	925	98.6	218	909	1,127	96.2	36	148	184	91.1
Udalguri	42	881	923	98.5	50	1,033	1,083	97.5	9	159	168	99.4
Assam	3,467	21,075	24,542	97.6	3,811	24,636	28,447	96.1	655	3,536	4,191	90.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.4	6.0	6.7	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.5	8.9	9.2
5-9	7.9	7.6	7.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.5
10-14	7.8	8.6	8.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.7	10.7
15-19	7.4	8.0	7.7	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.0	9.2
20-24	8.5	9.7	9.1	8.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	9.6	8.9
25-29	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.2	9.1	8.7
30-34	8.7	8.9	8.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
35-39	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3
40-44	7.7	7.4	7.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.9
45-49	7.1	7.5	7.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
50-54	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.8
55-59	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.6	4.0
60-64	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7
65-69	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
70-74	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
75-79	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
80 +	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	4.9	3.9	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
Number	7,517	7,485	15,002	47,608	47,260	94,868	55,125	54,745	109,870
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	996	na	na	993	na	na	993
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	836	na	na	934	na	na	923
Schooling²									
No schooling	5.6	11.8	8.7	17.2	27.1	22.2	15.6	24.9	20.3
<5 years complete	16.4	16.2	16.3	25.7	23.3	24.5	24.4	22.3	23.3
5-9 years complete	33.5	35.6	34.6	37.1	35.3	36.2	36.6	35.3	35.9
10-11 years complete	12.5	12.4	12.5	8.4	6.6	7.5	9.0	7.4	8.2
12 or more years complete	31.8	23.8	27.8	11.5	7.7	9.6	14.3	10.0	12.1
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,835	6,923	13,758	41,976	42,016	83,993	48,811	48,940	97,751
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.6	8.1	8.3	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.8	4.6	5.2

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	84.3	86.9	86.4	89.2
Female	15.7	13.1	13.6	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.0	4.7	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	66.6	62.4	63.1	53.5
Non-nuclear	33.4	37.6	36.9	46.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	80.4	60.8	63.8	61.2
Muslim	18.4	35.1	32.5	35.1
Christian	0.7	3.8	3.3	3.4
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	15.8	10.2	11.0	10.9
Scheduled tribe	7.6	13.6	12.6	12.7
Other backward class	22.3	27.9	27.0	25.9
Other	53.3	47.5	48.4	49.6
Don't know	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	95.5	75.0	78.2	78.3
No	4.5	25.0	21.8	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	89.0	82.8	83.8	83.8
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	30.8	4.4	8.5	7.8
Public tap/standpipe	8.1	6.5	6.7	6.3
Tube well or borehole	44.8	69.8	65.9	67.2
Other improved ²	5.4	2.1	2.6	2.6
Unimproved source ³	10.9	17.1	16.1	16.1
Other source	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.3	82.1	83.7	84.0
Less than 30 minutes	6.3	14.9	13.5	13.1
Thirty minutes or longer	1.3	2.9	2.6	2.8
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics-Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	21.2	18.6	19.0	19.0
Strain through cloth	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	54.0	30.2	33.9	33.3
Electronic purifier	8.3	0.9	2.1	1.8
Other treatment	4.9	2.8	3.1	3.1
No treatment	28.8	56.2	51.9	52.7
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	68.6	41.9	46.1	45.4
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	62.1	45.1	47.7	48.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	50.4	22.3	26.7	26.8
Pit latrine with slab	9.8	20.5	18.8	19.8
Other ⁶	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Shared facility ⁷	28.5	10.9	13.6	11.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	22.0	5.5	8.0	6.8
Pit latrine with slab	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.5
Other ⁶	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Unimproved	9.3	44.1	38.6	39.4
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	6.1	28.2	24.8	25.9
Other unimproved facility ⁸	0.8	2.3	2.1	2.1
No facility/open space/field	1.0	12.9	11.1	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	0.7	5.3	4.6	4.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	34.8	76.7	70.1	71.0
<i>Pucca</i>	64.4	18.0	25.2	24.4
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	75.7	15.1	24.5	22.3
Biogas	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.4
Coal/lignite	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	19.7	79.9	70.5	72.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.7
Agricultural crop waste	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
Dung cakes	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
No food cooked in the household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	76.5	15.6	25.1	22.8
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	20.6	84.1	74.2	76.7

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics-Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	54.6	41.4	43.4	42.7
In the house, no separate room	25.6	13.8	15.6	13.9
In a separate building	18.3	42.1	38.4	40.9
Outdoors	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,825	20,717	24,542	111,905
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
<i>Chullah</i>	89.4	92.0	91.9	92.4
Open fire	9.2	7.6	7.6	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	786	17,419	18,205	85,882
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	24.6	33.5	32.1	34.4
Weekly	10.5	12.0	11.7	11.7
Monthly	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Less than monthly	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
Never	59.6	47.9	49.7	47.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,825	20,717	24,542	111,905

na = Not applicable

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Assam, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.2	79.2	81.7	81.5
Pressure cooker	83.0	36.1	43.4	43.0
Chair	96.4	93.6	94.1	94.7
Cot or bed	97.7	93.0	93.7	94.0
Table	95.0	89.0	89.9	90.9
Electric fan	91.2	58.4	63.6	64.1
Radio or transistor	6.9	4.3	4.7	4.8
Television (black and white)	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Television (colour)	80.3	37.6	44.3	44.9
Any television	81.1	38.5	45.2	45.8
Sewing machine	20.8	6.8	9.0	9.5
Mobile telephone	96.1	85.9	87.4	89.5
Landline telephone	3.4	0.4	0.8	0.9
Internet	32.3	7.0	11.0	11.0
Computer	21.2	3.4	6.2	6.1
Refrigerator	36.1	6.0	10.7	10.8
Air conditioner/cooler	4.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Washing machine	13.2	1.2	3.1	2.9
Watch or clock	87.3	67.9	71.0	72.1
Water pump	13.5	5.7	7.0	7.4
Thresher	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.3
None of the above	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Means of transport				
Bicycle	50.3	73.9	70.2	74.1
Motorcycle or scooter	37.8	16.5	19.8	21.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Car	15.4	3.7	5.5	5.7
None of the above	27.2	23.1	23.7	20.6
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	84.2	51.9	57.0	54.1
Agricultural land	15.8	48.1	43.0	45.9
Irrigated land only	0.9	4.7	4.1	4.6
Non-irrigated land only	13.4	39.6	35.5	37.5
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.6
Irrigation not determined	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	85.2	87.5	87.2	87.7
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	17.2	76.0	66.8	71.5
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	91.1	82.2	83.6	84.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	12.5	10.0	10.4	10.8
Percentage having a BPL card	20.3	46.5	42.4	44.2
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Number	3,825	20,717	24,542	111,905

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	96.8	94.8	95.0	98.4	96.3	96.5	97.6	95.5	95.7
6-13 (Elementary)	95.7	90.2	90.7	97.3	93.4	93.9	96.5	91.8	92.3
11-13 (Upper primary)	93.6	82.2	83.3	95.7	88.1	89.0	94.7	85.0	86.1
14-15 (Secondary)	79.4	63.0	64.8	85.0	68.6	70.4	82.2	65.7	67.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	46.3	32.4	34.1	41.1	26.9	28.6	43.7	29.6	31.3
11-14 years	93.5	86.9	87.5	96.6	90.8	91.4	95.1	88.8	89.5
15-17 years	67.6	56.4	57.7	69.1	54.1	56.2	68.4	55.3	56.9
6-14 years	93.8	87.7	88.3	96.6	91.4	92.0	95.2	89.6	90.1
6-17 years	84.2	77.5	78.2	85.7	79.4	80.1	85.0	78.4	79.1
Religion									
Hindu	85.4	80.8	81.4	87.4	79.5	80.7	86.4	80.1	81.0
Muslim	79.7	73.3	73.7	80.8	79.3	79.4	80.3	76.2	76.5
Christian	(83.6)	79.9	80.0	(85.6)	79.5	79.7	84.7	79.7	79.8
Other	*	(62.3)	(68.8)	*	(78.4)	(77.4)	*	70.3	73.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	80.6	78.0	78.4	84.6	78.4	79.5	82.8	78.2	78.9
Scheduled tribe	84.2	84.1	84.1	90.0	83.8	84.4	87.5	84.0	84.3
Other backward class	86.9	80.4	81.0	86.3	78.5	79.2	86.6	79.4	80.0
Other	84.8	74.7	75.7	85.2	79.2	79.8	85.0	76.9	77.8
Don't know	*	68.5	66.9	*	65.1	67.1	(68.0)	66.9	67.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	93.4	5.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	1.4	10,272
5-9 years	90.3	6.2	1.5	2.0	100.0	4.2	11,596
10-14 years	85.4	8.0	2.5	4.1	100.0	8.9	11,805
15-17 years	79.2	10.3	3.2	7.3	100.0	13.2	6,062
Residence							
Urban	87.0	7.6	1.1	4.3	100.0	6.9	4,098
Rural	88.0	7.1	1.9	2.9	100.0	6.2	35,637
Sex							
Male	88.7	7.0	2.0	2.3	100.0	6.2	20,311
Female	87.2	7.4	1.6	3.8	100.0	6.4	19,424
Total age <15 years	89.5	6.6	1.6	2.3	100.0	5.0	33,673
Total age <18 years	87.9	7.2	1.8	3.1	100.0	6.3	39,735

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2 years	79.2	13.4	92.6	4,061
2-4 years	90.6	4.6	95.2	6,210
Sex				
Male	86.3	8.2	94.5	5,327
Female	85.9	8.0	93.9	4,945
Residence				
Urban	92.0	5.4	97.4	1,030
Rural	85.4	8.4	93.8	9,242
Total	86.1	8.1	94.2	10,272

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Baksa	90.8	6.5	97.2	323
Barpeta	92.3	4.6	96.9	584
Bongaigaon	89.2	5.1	94.3	246
Cachar	73.7	19.8	93.5	603
Chirang	90.8	4.0	94.7	162
Darrang	85.7	8.3	94.0	344
Dhemaji	90.3	6.5	96.8	244
Dhubri	92.5	2.7	95.2	828
Dibrugarh	73.7	12.8	86.4	379
Dima Hasao	75.7	8.5	84.2	69
Goalpara	86.2	8.8	95.0	379
Golaghat	86.0	9.8	95.8	298
Hailakandi	91.7	6.0	97.7	261
Jorhat	92.4	6.2	98.5	293
Kamrup	90.6	3.7	94.3	458
Kamrup Metropolitan	91.7	5.9	97.6	296
Karbi Anglong	70.2	14.7	84.9	307
Karimganj	87.9	10.1	98.1	529
Kokrajhar	91.4	4.3	95.6	265
Lakhimpur	83.6	9.3	92.9	317
Morigaon	83.6	10.2	93.7	371
Nagaon	86.9	8.0	95.0	1,018
Nalbari	92.0	3.3	95.3	215
Sivasagar	79.8	12.9	92.7	316
Sonitpur	94.0	3.8	97.8	467
Tinsukia	69.3	11.0	80.3	422
Udalguri	87.3	8.1	95.4	276
Assam	86.1	8.1	94.2	10,272

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	16.5	16.8	4,693	4,671	645	653
20-24	17.4	14.2	4,961	4,964	547	533
25-29	17.0	16.3	4,842	4,873	626	629
30-34	13.9	13.8	3,957	3,962	530	533
35-39	13.5	15.1	3,848	3,874	579	579
40-44	10.7	12.5	3,032	3,012	482	481
45-49	10.9	11.4	3,114	3,091	437	452
Residence						
Urban	15.0	16.7	4,264	3,811	644	591
Rural	85.0	83.3	24,183	24,636	3,203	3,269
Schooling						
No schooling	23.0	14.2	6,536	6,598	546	555
<5 years complete	10.4	11.6	2,967	2,903	447	427
5-9 years complete	40.4	41.0	11,489	11,481	1,576	1,601
10-11 years complete	11.2	12.7	3,174	3,297	489	509
12 or more years complete	15.0	20.5	4,281	4,168	788	768
Literacy						
Literate ¹	71.8	82.8	20,434	20,389	3,184	3,190
Not literate	28.0	16.8	7,954	8,005	645	647
Not measured	0.2	0.5	59	53	18	23
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	12.2	28.9	3,464	3,290	1,113	1,076
Watches television at least once a week	54.1	69.4	15,392	15,036	2,669	2,634
Listens to the radio at least once a week	5.9	16.2	1,667	1,636	622	581
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	7.6	18.4	2,148	2,249	707	662
Not regularly exposed to any media	42.0	23.5	11,948	12,236	905	953
Marital status						
Never married	22.8	38.6	6,497	6,450	1,487	1,491
Currently married	72.3	60.5	20,556	20,643	2,326	2,336
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.0	7	9	0	0
Widowed	3.7	0.5	1,044	1,023	20	19
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.2	0.4	343	322	14	14
Religion						
Hindu	64.5	67.6	18,342	18,852	2,599	2,665
Muslim	32.0	29.1	9,093	8,303	1,119	1,011
Christian	3.2	3.0	913	1,198	117	175
Other	0.3	0.3	99	94	11	9

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents-Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.1	11.1	3,153	3,071	428	425
Scheduled tribe	13.0	14.8	3,705	5,153	568	785
Other backward class	27.9	28.2	7,926	7,682	1,086	1,056
Other	47.1	45.3	13,403	12,304	1,744	1,576
Don't know	0.9	0.5	260	237	20	18
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	28,447	28,447	3,846	3,860
Age 50-54	na	8.2	na	na	345	331
Total age 15-54	na	100	na	na	4,191	4,191
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	18.6	85.0	859	841	3,268	3,276
In agricultural occupation	7.0	32.0	322	320	1,231	1,239
In non-agricultural occupation	10.9	49.9	503	490	1,919	1,930
Don't know	0.8	3.1	35	31	118	107
Not employed	81.4	15.0	3,753	3,749	578	584
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,612	4,590	3,846	3,860
Age 50-54	na	8.2	na	na	345	331
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,191	4,191

na = Not applicable

¹ Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Assam

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.036	0.078	0.072	0.049	0.094	0.086	0.040	0.094	0.089	0.070	0.122	0.116
20-24	0.089	0.161	0.151	0.096	0.167	0.154	0.110	0.152	0.149	0.167	0.205	0.200
25-29	0.095	0.124	0.119	0.077	0.138	0.127	0.084	0.119	0.116	0.159	0.200	0.195
30-34	0.050	0.068	0.066	0.050	0.076	0.071	0.052	0.072	0.070	0.054	0.128	0.117
35-39	0.015	0.027	0.025	0.014	0.046	0.039	0.014	0.033	0.031	0.046	0.057	0.055
40-44	0.003	0.008	0.007	0.000	0.010	0.007	0.000	0.008	0.007	0.011	0.023	0.021
45-49	0.000	0.002	0.002	(0.000)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.45	2.34	2.21	1.43	2.65	2.42	1.50	2.39	2.31	2.53	3.68	3.53
CBR	13.2	20.5	19.5	13.6	23.9	22.1	15.8	22.3	21.8	23.2	31.4	30.4

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

() Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.45	2.8	2.4	1.25
Rural	2.34	4.1	3.4	1.87
Schooling				
No schooling	2.92	3.0	4.0	2.19
<5 years complete	2.60	4.2	3.5	1.95
5-9 years complete	2.23	4.6	2.8	1.85
10-11 years complete	1.93	3.3	2.0	1.72
12 or more years complete	1.74	3.6	1.8	1.61
Religion				
Hindu	1.84	3.3	2.8	1.55
Muslim	2.93	5.2	4.2	2.20
Christian	2.32	3.2	3.4	1.81
Other	1.28	1.7	(3.6)	0.67
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.83	3.4	3.2	1.53
Scheduled tribe	2.14	3.8	3.1	1.80
Other backward class	1.85	3.3	2.8	1.55
Other	2.52	4.4	3.5	1.97
Don't know	2.62	4.6	3.7	1.53
Total	2.21	3.9	3.2	1.78

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.5	0.6	1.1	862
16	1.4	1.2	2.6	925
17	5.9	2.3	8.2	862
18	15.0	6.2	21.2	1,135
19	25.8	6.3	32.1	909
Residence				
Urban	6.5	1.5	8.1	580
Rural	10.6	3.8	14.4	4,113
Schooling				
No schooling	27.7	5.5	33.1	250
<5 years complete	18.3	5.5	23.8	290
5-9 years complete	10.5	4.0	14.5	2,818
10-11 years complete	4.9	1.6	6.5	898
12 or more years complete	2.6	1.4	4.0	436
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,648
Currently married	45.4	16.0	61.4	1,024
Religion				
Hindu	6.9	2.6	9.5	2,778
Muslim	15.6	5.2	20.8	1,748
Christian	4.7	0.8	5.5	150
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.2	1.7	9.9	501
Scheduled tribe	7.8	3.5	11.3	575
Other backward class	6.5	2.7	9.2	1,258
Other	13.1	4.4	17.4	2,319
Don't know	(4.2)	(1.9)	(6.1)	41
Total	10.1	3.5	13.6	4,693

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women and women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	86.7	13.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	474
20-29	47.2	32.5	13.7	6.7	100.0	4,063
30-39	18.5	24.7	21.1	35.7	100.0	1,386
40-49	9.0	6.9	17.7	66.3	100.0	112
Residence						
Urban	53.1	31.8	12.3	2.8	100.0	554
Rural	41.9	28.4	14.6	15.0	100.0	5,481
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	22.6	25.6	19.8	31.9	100.0	1,331
<5 years complete	28.9	29.2	19.8	22.2	100.0	705
5-9 years complete	45.6	30.8	14.4	9.2	100.0	2,639
10-11 years complete	61.0	27.5	9.3	2.2	100.0	550
12 or more years complete	67.7	27.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	810
Religion						
Hindu	50.5	29.5	11.9	8.1	100.0	3,204
Muslim	34.1	27.6	17.6	20.7	100.0	2,615
Christian	39.3	28.4	12.7	19.6	100.0	203
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	46.8	31.6	13.2	8.4	100.0	554
Scheduled tribe	45.8	29.2	13.5	11.6	100.0	762
Other backward class	51.1	28.2	11.7	8.9	100.0	1,390
Other	38.2	28.5	16.0	17.3	100.0	3,268
Don't know	42.0	18.1	14.4	25.5	100.0	61
Total	43.0	28.7	14.4	13.9	100.0	6,035
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.7	24.5	14.5	26.3	100.0	969

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	23.0	17.9	34.1	16.8	6.9	1.1	100.0	67	27.6
20-29	7.6	10.9	27.7	21.6	14.6	17.6	100.0	3,267	37.8
30-39	4.1	7.8	18.1	17.4	15.1	37.6	100.0	2,218	49.7
40-49	3.9	8.5	13.4	19.7	10.7	43.9	100.0	280	51.1
Residence									
Urban	3.3	5.7	14.3	22.1	15.8	38.8	100.0	458	51.3
Rural	6.5	10.0	24.2	19.7	14.4	25.2	100.0	5,374	41.4
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	6.6	11.4	25.7	21.4	13.3	21.6	100.0	1,910	38.8
<5 years complete	6.8	9.8	28.2	20.6	15.1	19.4	100.0	887	39.0
5-9 years complete	6.2	9.1	23.0	19.0	15.1	27.6	100.0	2,306	43.0
10-11 years complete	5.2	8.2	15.6	15.8	14.2	41.0	100.0	333	51.3
12 or more years complete	4.2	5.9	10.4	18.9	16.2	44.4	100.0	396	55.2
Religion									
Hindu	5.1	8.3	20.9	19.1	14.8	31.8	100.0	2,705	46.0
Muslim	7.5	11.0	25.4	20.3	14.7	21.2	100.0	2,906	39.0
Christian	3.5	10.1	27.4	23.3	9.5	26.1	100.0	202	39.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	2.9	9.3	22.9	21.1	11.2	32.5	100.0	504	43.8
Scheduled tribe	6.0	7.1	24.8	18.5	11.9	31.7	100.0	697	43.4
Other backward class	5.7	9.0	21.1	18.8	15.2	30.3	100.0	1,165	45.6
Other	7.0	10.4	24.0	20.3	15.3	23.1	100.0	3,405	40.6
Don't know	5.0	19.5	24.1	21.4	14.7	15.4	100.0	62	36.6
Birth order									
2-3	6.2	9.0	22.8	19.9	14.6	27.6	100.0	4,364	43.3
4-6	6.3	11.8	25.5	19.2	14.3	22.8	100.0	1,294	39.0
7+	6.3	11.7	22.3	24.3	15.5	19.9	100.0	174	39.1
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.4	9.4	22.7	19.8	14.6	27.1	100.0	2,845	42.9
Female	6.0	10.0	24.1	19.9	14.4	25.5	100.0	2,987	41.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.1	9.0	23.3	20.6	15.3	27.7	100.0	5,357	43.9
Dead	30.2	17.0	25.0	11.3	6.2	10.4	100.0	475	25.0
Total	6.2	9.7	23.4	19.8	14.5	26.3	100.0	5,832	42.3

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Assam, 2015-16

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	60.3	14.5	3.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	9.9
Want another later ³	12.3	31.9	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	11.3
Want another, undecided when	6.0	6.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.7
Undecided	6.5	20.8	9.2	7.5	6.1	5.6	3.5	11.2
Want no more	4.5	23.1	66.3	66.8	69.7	74.9	82.2	51.2
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	0.9	12.3	18.0	16.2	13.0	9.7	9.6
Declared infecund	10.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	6.2	5.4	4.5	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,574	5,529	6,147	3,841	1,843	929	692	20,556
MEN								
Want another soon ²	56.2	18.9	5.9	3.1	2.0	3.1	0.0	13.2
Want another later ³	19.0	41.4	8.2	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.0	17.3
Want another, undecided when	8.7	9.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.3
Undecided	3.6	11.6	4.6	2.1	3.0	4.0	0.7	5.9
Want no more	9.7	18.0	76.6	87.2	87.5	86.0	92.1	56.6
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.3	2.0	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.9
Declared infecund	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	207	694	700	389	190	74	72	2,326

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	1.4	10.2	60.2	71.1	*	21.1	1.9	4.5	*	*	*	5.9
25-34	1.7	22.1	76.4	81.6	85.1	59.2	7.3	10.1	66.8	86.0	(90.1)	39.7
35-49	18.3	62.2	87.2	88.4	88.5	82.6	19.5	33.1	85.9	93.4	91.3	75.3
Residence												
Urban	4.9	37.6	83.9	87.5	89.5	61.9	(6.8)	21.6	86.6	(95.0)	*	54.8
Rural	4.6	20.9	77.5	84.5	87.4	60.7	10.3	17.4	76.6	91.1	91.4	59.1
Schooling												
No schooling	8.6	30.5	75.8	84.7	88.1	73.8	(9.8)	20.8	70.0	92.1	92.4	69.7
<5 years complete	7.6	24.1	75.8	84.3	86.3	68.6	*	13.7	79.0	94.4	88.2	66.4
5-9 years complete	3.1	22.0	78.1	84.4	87.1	57.4	8.6	12.7	78.1	88.6	91.1	54.7
10-11 years complete	6.0	23.9	82.1	88.4	90.4	51.6	*	21.7	83.2	(88.8)	*	54.7
12 or more years complete	2.6	24.1	83.4	87.6	(86.2)	44.2	(9.6)	25.7	84.9	(97.9)	*	49.6
Religion												
Hindu	4.8	26.3	82.1	86.7	85.8	60.0	7.1	19.2	82.1	92.9	92.9	56.9
Muslim	4.2	18.6	70.4	82.5	89.0	62.7	14.7	15.5	68.6	88.7	89.6	60.7
Christian	4.5	15.0	71.0	77.4	87.3	58.4	*	*	(71.4)	*	*	64.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	6.0	25.8	78.4	85.0	84.9	60.7	*	17.8	86.2	(91.4)	*	59.2
Scheduled tribe	2.7	19.2	79.8	85.2	85.2	58.7	(14.8)	22.4	76.7	92.9	85.4	58.2
Other backward class	5.4	23.9	82.3	87.0	87.7	59.7	3.7	15.3	85.9	92.6	99.0	59.5
Other	4.2	25.1	75.7	83.7	88.6	62.2	10.3	18.8	71.9	90.4	89.8	57.6
Don't know	*	(17.4)	(76.3)	(81.7)	(75.3)	59.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	4.6	16.8	61.6	69.7	79.1	27.7	9.7	10.3	60.1	(73.8)	(62.7)	24.9
1	na	31.0	82.7	86.3	88.0	66.7	na	25.7	83.4	92.5	88.4	63.6
2	na	na	82.6	87.2	88.1	85.7	na	na	83.0	94.4	92.6	89.5
3	na	na	na	85.3	87.6	86.8	na	na	na	(94.5)	95.5	95.2
4+	na	na	na	na	na	88.5	na	na	na	na	na	99.0
Total	4.6	23.9	78.5	84.8	87.6	60.9	9.7	18.3	78.6	91.5	91.2	58.4
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	3.6	32.4	82.9	90.5	91.5	69.0	0.0	19.7	76.2	83.0	90.8	61.3

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately. Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Assam, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN									
0	19.0	3.5	3.0	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.5	8.3	0.8
1	11.9	20.0	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.2	9.6
2	59.5	70.3	82.5	44.7	27.2	19.7	9.3	59.8	56.8
3	5.2	5.0	10.0	41.1	29.2	33.4	22.8	14.5	19.4
4	1.4	1.0	2.0	8.0	35.2	28.1	38.2	6.7	5.4
5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8	10.5	6.2	0.8	0.8
6+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.2	15.5	0.6	0.5
Non-numeric responses	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,238	5,884	6,493	4,087	1,987	1,003	754	28,447	3,840
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.1	2.3
Number of all respondents	8,005	5,866	6,470	4,079	1,980	999	749	28,146	3,577
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.2	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	1,571	5,513	6,128	3,834	1,837	925	688	20,495	2,503
MEN									
0	7.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.7	4.3	0.0
1	5.7	11.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	6.7
2	65.4	75.4	82.7	37.8	22.6	15.7	3.2	63.3	62.6
3	11.7	8.6	11.8	50.7	36.6	35.5	20.0	17.0	19.4
4	3.1	1.5	2.3	7.8	33.8	30.2	51.8	6.1	5.0
5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	16.8	15.4	1.0	0.6
6+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.0	0.2	0.1
Non-numeric responses	6.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.9	3.3	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,701	705	707	394	191	76	73	3,846	1,326
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.3
Number of all respondents	1,590	697	706	394	188	76	71	3,721	1,252
Currently married respondents	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.3	2.3
Number of currently married respondents	206	686	698	389	186	74	70	2,310	719

¹ Includes current pregnancy for woman /wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	11.4	1.7	70.5	64.8	4,574	15.9	2.1	81.0	76.7	577
20-29	15.2	3.1	82.3	76.5	9,695	14.8	2.1	82.7	79.4	1,136
30-39	20.7	4.6	85.8	80.4	7,745	17.1	2.7	84.8	81.1	1,098
40-49	24.0	4.0	85.9	81.4	6,099	24.2	4.6	84.3	79.3	906
Residence										
Urban	13.9	4.9	74.3	67.2	4,194	12.5	1.5	77.7	71.7	631
Rural	18.7	3.2	83.5	78.4	23,919	19.0	3.2	84.6	81.1	3,085
Schooling										
No schooling	26.3	4.3	86.7	82.4	6,491	28.5	5.6	91.5	89.1	534
<5 years complete	23.0	3.8	85.4	81.1	2,950	21.9	2.6	85.1	81.9	433
5-9 years complete	15.7	3.5	83.0	77.7	11,329	17.3	2.7	84.3	80.8	1,509
10-11 years complete	13.2	2.2	78.4	71.1	3,122	15.0	1.8	80.1	74.9	468
12 or more years complete	11.2	2.8	73.1	66.5	4,220	11.3	2.2	77.4	71.6	773
Marital status										
Never married	10.5	1.7	64.3	58.7	6,273	14.5	1.8	78.8	74.9	1,376
Currently married	19.9	4.0	87.5	82.3	20,465	19.8	3.5	86.2	82.3	2,306
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	23.8	3.1	83.4	76.0	1,375	(25.8)	(3.2)	(84.2)	(70.5)	34
Religion										
Hindu	16.1	3.0	80.5	74.1	18,085	15.9	1.9	81.2	76.6	2,509
Muslim	21.7	4.5	85.2	81.7	9,035	22.2	5.2	87.9	85.2	1,086
Christian	20.6	4.2	84.1	79.9	897	23.3	3.0	89.8	87.2	111
Other	11.4	2.4	79.3	72.4	97	*	*	*	*	10

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference-Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	16.9	3.7	81.0	75.8	3,102	14.8	2.2	83.5	80.6	416
Scheduled tribe	17.0	3.3	83.9	78.8	3,657	20.2	1.4	88.1	82.3	546
Other backward class	15.8	2.3	81.0	74.3	7,824	17.4	2.2	81.8	77.5	1,040
Other	19.7	4.1	82.8	78.1	13,288	18.3	4.0	83.0	79.5	1,696
Don't know	22.7	5.3	67.8	58.2	242	*	*	*	*	18
Total	18.0	3.5	82.1	76.7	28,113	17.9	2.9	83.5	79.5	3,716
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	24.1	2.1	78.7	74.6	3,577	17.9	2.8	70.3	67.1	1,252

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Assam, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.4	99.9	94.6	99.8	100.0	99.4
Any modern method	98.4	99.9	94.6	99.5	99.6	99.4
Female sterilization	93.2	96.3	84.8	85.7	94.5	73.0
Male sterilization	80.5	85.9	66.0	84.0	91.2	73.7
IUD or PPIUD	78.8	86.1	59.8	59.3	70.2	43.7
Injectables	72.9	79.6	56.9	59.5	67.5	47.8
Pill	96.1	98.6	89.7	95.6	99.5	90.0
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	91.7	94.9	84.8	96.9	96.9	96.7
Female condom	30.7	34.0	22.9	36.2	41.7	28.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	31.0	36.1	17.0	24.3	29.9	16.0
Emergency contraception	53.9	60.4	37.4	56.5	62.5	48.0
Other modern method	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	75.4	83.1	55.9	56.9	67.6	41.8
Any traditional method	79.9	93.3	45.4	80.2	88.4	68.5
Rhythm	65.8	78.4	33.6	59.7	74.9	37.7
Withdrawal	76.2	91.1	37.6	79.4	87.5	67.6
Other	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.4	5.9	7.4	8.2	6.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	4,264	2,845	1,172	644	379	263
RURAL						
Any method	98.4	99.6	94.4	98.7	99.8	97.0
Any modern method	98.1	99.3	94.3	98.7	99.7	97.0
Female sterilization	92.8	95.2	84.8	87.2	93.2	77.4
Male sterilization	72.8	78.1	54.9	80.2	86.5	70.1
IUD or PPIUD	71.1	77.6	50.0	53.9	62.8	40.0
Injectables	59.4	64.4	43.0	51.9	57.2	43.8
Pill	94.5	97.2	85.6	93.4	97.4	87.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.4	86.1	76.7	95.2	96.3	93.3
Female condom	20.5	22.6	14.7	28.3	30.9	24.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	20.6	24.4	8.6	21.4	27.4	11.9
Emergency contraception	39.6	43.9	26.0	44.4	47.8	39.3
Other modern method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	64.3	70.7	44.2	52.0	61.2	37.6
Any traditional method	77.1	89.0	36.0	75.4	85.3	59.2
Rhythm	57.4	67.9	21.9	51.3	65.4	28.0
Withdrawal	73.6	86.1	30.7	73.0	83.0	56.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.2	0.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.9	7.4	5.0	6.8	7.5	5.7
Number of respondents age 15-49	24,183	17,711	5,332	3,203	1,947	1,223

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods-Continued

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Assam, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.4	99.6	94.4	98.9	99.8	97.5
Any modern method	98.1	99.4	94.3	98.8	99.7	97.5
Female sterilization	92.9	95.4	84.8	86.9	93.4	76.6
Male sterilization	73.9	79.2	56.9	80.8	87.3	70.8
IUD or PPIUD	72.3	78.8	51.7	54.8	64.0	40.7
Injectables	61.4	66.5	45.5	53.2	58.9	44.5
Pill	94.8	97.4	86.3	93.8	97.8	87.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	84.7	87.3	78.2	95.5	96.4	93.9
Female condom	22.0	24.2	16.2	29.6	32.6	25.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	22.2	26.0	10.1	21.9	27.8	12.6
Emergency contraception	41.7	46.2	28.1	46.4	50.2	40.8
Other modern method	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	65.9	72.4	46.3	52.8	62.3	38.3
Any traditional method	77.5	89.6	37.7	76.2	85.8	60.8
Rhythm	58.6	69.4	24.0	52.7	67.0	29.7
Withdrawal	74.0	86.8	31.9	74.1	83.7	58.6
Other	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.0	7.6	5.1	6.9	7.6	5.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	28,447	20,556	6,504	3,846	2,326	1,487

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Age																
15-19	31.8	19.7	0.3	0.0	14.1	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	12.1	5.6	6.5	68.2	100.0	1,024
20-24	48.8	33.5	2.0	0.0	24.5	2.8	0.1	3.6	0.4	0.0	15.3	6.6	8.7	51.2	100.0	3,338
25-29	59.2	42.4	6.2	0.2	28.9	2.9	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	16.8	7.5	9.2	40.8	100.0	4,086
30-39	63.4	45.7	13.2	0.2	26.5	2.5	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	17.7	9.0	8.7	36.6	100.0	6,998
40-49	38.4	26.5	13.9	0.1	10.3	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	11.9	6.2	5.8	61.6	100.0	5,110
Residence																
Urban	54.9	38.4	10.0	0.1	18.6	2.6	0.0	6.4	0.4	0.2	16.5	9.8	6.7	45.1	100.0	2,845
Rural	52.0	36.8	9.5	0.1	22.6	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	15.2	7.1	8.2	48.0	100.0	17,711
Schooling																
No schooling	48.5	37.7	14.0	0.2	20.6	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	10.8	4.4	6.3	51.5	100.0	5,485
<5 years complete	52.1	39.2	12.3	0.1	23.2	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	12.9	5.7	7.3	47.9	100.0	2,429
5-9 years complete	53.8	38.4	8.0	0.1	25.0	2.4	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	15.4	7.5	7.9	46.2	100.0	8,124
10-11 years complete	55.9	33.6	7.0	0.1	19.4	2.1	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.1	22.3	11.3	11.0	44.1	100.0	1,959
12 or more years complete	53.8	31.4	4.2	0.0	16.2	3.2	0.1	7.0	0.5	0.3	22.4	12.3	10.1	46.2	100.0	2,559
Religion																
Hindu	53.6	36.7	12.8	0.1	18.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.1	16.9	9.1	7.8	46.4	100.0	12,846
Muslim	50.1	37.3	3.2	0.1	29.1	1.4	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	12.8	4.5	8.3	49.9	100.0	7,036
Christian	53.5	38.7	12.3	0.3	21.1	2.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	7.0	7.8	46.5	100.0	614
Other	53.5	37.9	19.2	0.0	15.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	15.6	12.0	3.5	46.5	100.0	59
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	53.2	35.4	9.9	0.2	20.8	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	17.8	7.4	10.4	46.8	100.0	2,186
Scheduled tribe	53.8	37.5	10.9	0.1	20.5	4.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	16.2	9.3	7.0	46.2	100.0	2,676
Other backward class	52.8	36.2	14.4	0.2	16.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	16.6	9.2	7.5	47.2	100.0	5,472
Other	51.6	37.6	6.2	0.1	25.7	1.8	0.1	3.4	0.3	0.1	14.0	6.1	7.9	48.4	100.0	10,034
Don't know	51.2	36.2	19.5	0.0	9.3	3.9	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	15.1	3.6	11.4	48.8	100.0	188

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics-Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Traditional method				Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Not currently using		
Number of living children																
No children	15.9	6.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	9.8	4.3	5.5	84.1	100.0	2,080
1 child	54.7	33.9	0.9	0.0	25.0	3.0	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	20.8	10.4	10.4	45.3	100.0	5,342
1 son	55.5	33.5	0.9	0.0	25.1	2.9	0.1	3.9	0.5	0.1	22.0	11.2	10.8	44.5	100.0	2,957
No sons	53.7	34.3	0.9	0.0	24.8	3.1	0.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	19.4	9.5	9.9	46.3	100.0	2,385
2 children	60.5	43.8	12.5	0.1	25.0	2.7	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	16.7	8.7	7.9	39.5	100.0	6,018
1 or more sons	61.2	44.9	13.7	0.1	24.9	2.7	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	16.4	8.5	7.9	38.8	100.0	4,910
No sons	57.2	39.3	6.9	0.1	25.5	2.6	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	18.0	9.7	8.2	42.8	100.0	1,108
3 children	58.9	46.6	18.4	0.3	24.3	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	12.3	5.2	7.1	41.1	100.0	3,698
1 or more sons	59.5	47.6	19.4	0.3	24.3	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	11.9	4.9	7.0	40.5	100.0	3,345
No sons	52.8	37.1	9.4	0.0	23.6	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	15.7	7.5	8.2	47.2	100.0	353
4+ children	49.7	38.2	14.0	0.2	21.0	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	11.5	4.9	6.5	50.3	100.0	3,417
1 or more sons	49.7	38.2	13.9	0.2	21.1	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	11.5	4.9	6.6	50.3	100.0	3,264
No sons	50.3	39.7	16.4	0.5	19.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	10.7	6.0	4.6	49.7	100.0	153
Total	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	22.0	2.2	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.1	15.4	7.4	8.0	47.6	100.0	20,556
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	56.5	27.0	13.0	0.2	10.3	1.3	0.0	2.3	na	0.0	29.5	17.2	11.7	43.5	100.0	2,656

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.

na = Not applicable

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Baksa	58.1	38.5	8.0	0.0	30.5	19.6	671
Barpeta	56.7	40.2	3.5	0.0	36.7	16.5	1,111
Bongaigaon	59.4	38.9	3.8	0.0	35.2	20.5	466
Cachar	54.4	29.1	13.9	0.2	15.0	25.3	1,102
Chirang	62.6	30.7	1.3	0.0	29.5	31.9	313
Darrang	65.7	44.4	2.7	0.0	41.7	21.3	617
Dhemaji	54.8	34.0	19.2	0.1	14.8	20.8	473
Dhubri	34.2	28.5	2.9	0.0	25.5	5.7	1,355
Dibrugarh	53.8	37.7	20.9	0.1	16.6	16.1	920
Dima Hasao	48.7	29.7	3.2	0.0	26.5	19.1	112
Goalpara	43.7	33.9	2.8	0.0	31.1	9.8	676
Golaghat	46.0	32.0	8.4	0.1	23.4	14.0	764
Hailakandi	54.2	34.0	5.7	0.0	28.3	20.1	418
Jorhat	53.0	33.9	13.9	0.0	20.0	19.2	776
Kamrup	35.9	29.5	7.6	0.2	21.7	6.3	1,073
Kamrup Metropolitan	46.3	36.0	12.2	0.0	23.8	10.3	783
Karbi Anglong	53.3	42.9	6.1	0.0	36.8	10.4	560
Karimganj	52.1	34.3	5.6	0.0	28.7	17.8	788
Kokrajhar	56.7	36.0	2.8	0.0	33.1	20.7	553
Lakhimpur	49.1	36.0	10.2	0.1	25.7	13.1	693
Morigaon	51.1	36.7	11.0	0.4	25.3	14.4	629
Nagaon	53.7	42.6	7.2	0.0	35.4	11.1	1,822
Nalbari	63.2	44.5	7.4	0.0	37.1	18.7	524
Sivasagar	50.0	31.8	16.1	0.5	15.3	18.2	767
Sonitpur	64.1	45.8	9.3	0.1	36.4	18.3	1,160
Tinsukia	56.1	44.4	31.3	0.6	12.5	11.7	855
Udalguri	63.9	46.8	9.6	0.5	36.8	17.0	574
Assam	52.4	37.0	9.5	0.1	27.3	15.4	20,556

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy (%), and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know place		
Age							
< 30	0.1	14,496	*	*	*	100.0	10
30-39	0.9	7,805	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0	72
40-49	3.0	6,146	60.5	38.7	0.8	100.0	187
Residence							
Urban	1.2	4,264	(54.4)	(45.6)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Rural	0.9	24,183	68.2	31.1	0.7	100.0	218
Schooling							
No schooling	1.5	6,536	75.1	23.4	1.5	100.0	97
<5 years complete	1.5	2,967	(73.6)	(26.4)	(0.0)	100.0	45
5-9 years complete	0.7	11,489	62.1	37.9	0.0	100.0	82
10-11 years complete	0.8	3,174	*	*	*	100.0	24
12 or more years complete	0.5	4,281	*	*	*	100.0	20
Religion							
Hindu	1.2	18,342	64.6	34.7	0.7	100.0	218
Muslim	0.4	9,093	(75.7)	(24.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Christian	0.8	913	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other	2.6	99	*	*	*	100.0	3
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	1.3	3,153	(70.7)	(25.8)	(3.5)	100.0	42
Scheduled tribe	1.0	3,705	(75.3)	(24.7)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Other backward class	1.2	7,926	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0	94
Other	0.7	13,403	64.2	35.8	0.0	100.0	89
Don't know	2.6	260	*	*	*	100.0	7
Total	0.9	28,447	65.7	33.8	0.6	100.0	268

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	44.4	31.3	5.5	0.2	21.9	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	13.1	4.8	8.2	0.1	55.6	100.0	2,326
Wife	51.1	36.3	6.0	0.2	25.6	1.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	14.8	5.4	9.2	0.2	48.9	100.0	1,910
Other	13.5	8.3	3.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.9	3.3	0.0	86.5	100.0	415
Age																
20-24	35.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	15.5	9.1	6.4	0.0	64.3	100.0	158
25-29	42.4	30.0	3.2	0.0	22.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	12.5	4.1	8.4	0.0	57.6	100.0	369
30-34	45.8	31.4	4.7	0.5	22.8	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	14.4	5.6	8.5	0.3	54.2	100.0	410
35-39	48.8	37.0	6.8	0.3	25.8	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.2	11.8	3.3	8.5	0.0	51.2	100.0	522
40-44	48.0	35.1	8.9	0.3	21.5	0.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	12.9	4.3	8.5	0.2	52.0	100.0	451
45-49	39.7	26.3	5.4	0.0	19.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.4	5.4	7.8	0.2	60.3	100.0	413
Residence																
Urban	48.6	33.6	3.3	0.0	23.8	1.7	0.7	4.1	0.0	15.0	4.8	10.2	0.0	51.4	100.0	381
Rural	43.6	30.9	5.9	0.2	21.5	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	12.7	4.8	7.7	0.2	56.4	100.0	1,957
Schooling																
No schooling	45.4	35.2	6.0	0.5	26.1	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	10.3	2.9	7.2	0.2	54.6	100.0	453
<5 years complete	44.4	33.7	7.9	0.0	23.8	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.7	3.0	7.5	0.2	55.6	100.0	344
5-9 years complete	44.4	29.2	6.3	0.3	19.5	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	15.3	6.0	9.1	0.1	55.6	100.0	901
10-11 years complete	39.6	26.6	4.3	0.0	18.3	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	13.0	5.6	7.4	0.0	60.4	100.0	227
12 or more years complete	45.8	32.3	1.9	0.0	22.8	2.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	13.5	5.4	8.1	0.0	54.2	100.0	413
Marital status																
Currently married	44.4	31.3	5.5	0.2	21.9	1.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	13.1	4.8	8.2	0.1	55.6	100.0	2,326
Religion																
Hindu	45.7	30.9	7.8	0.2	19.0	1.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	14.7	5.9	8.7	0.1	54.3	100.0	1,511
Muslim	41.1	31.9	0.7	0.0	27.9	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	9.1	2.6	6.5	0.0	58.9	100.0	742
Christian	52.2	31.9	2.1	1.9	22.3	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	20.4	5.4	13.9	1.0	47.8	100.0	75

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse-*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Traditional method				Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	46.2	28.9	5.6	0.0	16.3	0.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	17.3	5.3	11.6	0.5	53.8	100.0	236
Scheduled tribe	48.7	34.1	4.9	0.0	26.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	14.6	8.3	6.3	0.0	51.3	100.0	351
Other backward class	42.7	27.2	9.6	0.7	14.4	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	15.4	5.2	10.1	0.1	57.3	100.0	670
Other	43.4	33.2	2.8	0.0	26.4	0.9	0.2	2.8	0.0	10.3	3.4	6.8	0.1	56.6	100.0	1,070
Total age 15-49	44.4	31.3	5.5	0.2	21.9	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	13.1	4.8	8.2	0.1	55.6	100.0	2,338
Age 50-54	37.2	25.9	7.6	0.0	14.6	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.3	5.1	6.2	0.0	62.8	100.0	320
Total age 15-54	43.5	30.7	5.8	0.2	21.0	1.2	0.1	2.4	0.0	12.9	4.8	7.9	0.1	56.5	100.0	2,658

Note: Total includes men age 15-19, men whose sexual partner is not currently married, never married men, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public health sector	68.6	11.9	67.6	11.5	31.5
Government/municipal hospital	37.3	1.9	41.5	4.8	14.9
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Government dispensary	3.7	0.8	6.5	0.7	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.2	0.7	11.0	1.6	6.0
PHC/Additional PHC	4.8	2.1	5.7	1.3	3.0
Sub-centre/ANM	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Camp	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Anganwadi</i> /ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
ASHA	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.8	2.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	31.4	86.0	32.4	81.8	66.3
Private hospital	25.9	6.4	18.6	7.5	13.0
Private doctor/clinic	2.6	13.8	4.0	11.9	9.6
Private mobile clinic	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Traditional healer	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	63.8	9.7	60.6	41.7
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other source	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.7	2.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Husband	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.7	2.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	305	530	74	183	1,101

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods-Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL					
Public health sector	77.0	24.6	82.5	32.1	42.7
Government/municipal hospital	21.6	0.7	15.2	0.0	7.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	5.6	0.3	4.6	0.4	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	26.7	0.9	27.0	1.2	9.6
PHC/Additional PHC	19.2	2.2	25.0	3.6	8.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.6	4.5	5.7	7.8	3.7
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4
Camp	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.6
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2
ASHA	0.0	14.4	3.9	16.5	10.0
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Private health sector	21.4	73.3	17.1	61.2	55.2
Private hospital	10.8	2.9	3.8	2.4	5.1
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	9.9	1.4	7.1	6.7
Private mobile clinic	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	58.0	10.1	50.7	39.0
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	9.9	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.8
Other source	1.1	1.9	0.4	6.7	1.9
Shop	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Husband	0.0	1.7	0.4	6.7	1.4
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,749	3,998	379	376	6,549

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods-Continued

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public health sector	75.7	23.1	80.1	25.4	41.1
Government/municipal hospital	23.9	0.8	19.5	1.6	8.3
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	5.3	0.3	4.9	0.5	2.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	25.1	0.9	24.4	1.4	9.0
PHC/Additional PHC	17.1	2.2	21.8	2.8	7.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.7	4.2	4.8	5.8	3.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4
Camp	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS</i> centre	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2
ASHA	0.0	13.3	3.3	11.4	8.9
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private health sector	22.9	74.8	19.6	68.0	56.8
Private hospital	13.0	3.3	6.2	4.0	6.3
Private doctor/clinic	0.9	10.4	1.9	8.7	7.1
Private mobile clinic	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	58.7	10.0	54.0	39.4
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	8.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	2.5
Other source	0.9	2.0	0.3	6.7	1.9
Shop	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Husband	0.0	1.7	0.3	6.7	1.5
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,054	4,528	454	559	7,650

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	60.4	54.4	71.7	64
Pill	57.8	47.9	65.9	299
IUD or PPIUD	45.6	35.0	63.8	61
Total	56.4	47.0	66.5	425
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	61.7	54.4	69.2	562
Pill	52.2	46.0	65.3	2,779
IUD or PPIUD	72.8	67.0	78.1	272
Total	55.3	48.9	66.9	3,613
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	61.6	54.4	69.4	625
Pill	52.8	46.2	65.4	3,079
IUD or PPIUD	67.8	61.1	75.5	333
Total	55.4	48.7	66.8	4,037

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Assam, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	716
Pill	0.6	6.8	1.8	6.0	1.3	5.3	9.4	31.1	3.4	5,678
IUD or PPIUD	0.0	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.7	4.8	3.4	15.4	3.7	452
Condom/Nirodh	0.2	13.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	15.6	20.3	55.9	12.6	1,219
Rhythm	1.5	11.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	7.4	8.8	35.5	8.8	1,975
Other ⁶	1.2	10.1	2.1	1.1	3.2	13.5	12.8	44.1	14.2	2,547
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.5	7.5	1.8	5.1	1.4	7.4	11.4	35.0	5.8	7,510
All spacing methods ⁸	0.8	8.8	1.9	3.7	2.0	8.5	10.9	36.5	7.6	11,870
All methods	0.8	8.2	1.8	3.5	1.9	8.0	10.2	34.4	7.1	12,606

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All modern methods and all methods include male sterilization, which is not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹	Total	
Age								
15-19	17.2	10.7	43.6	17.8	0.9	37.7	100.0	645
20-24	24.0	12.6	54.3	25.1	1.5	19.1	100.0	547
25-29	26.0	13.7	57.4	29.3	0.8	12.6	100.0	626
30-34	23.3	12.5	58.2	29.5	2.1	10.2	100.0	530
35-39	27.8	16.0	58.9	26.9	1.4	12.8	100.0	579
40-44	24.1	12.3	63.3	26.5	1.2	9.1	100.0	482
45-49	24.4	10.2	51.8	32.2	0.6	15.4	100.0	437
Residence								
Urban	25.6	11.1	57.2	27.0	1.3	14.5	100.0	644
Rural	23.4	13.0	54.6	26.3	1.2	17.9	100.0	3,203
Schooling								
No schooling	24.7	13.3	48.6	31.6	1.5	18.3	100.0	546
<5 years complete	25.7	14.4	54.6	22.7	0.7	21.9	100.0	447
5-9 years complete	23.5	12.0	52.9	25.7	1.5	19.9	100.0	1,576
10-11 years complete	20.5	13.3	56.0	26.2	0.6	17.2	100.0	489
12 or more years complete	24.5	12.1	63.7	26.4	1.1	8.8	100.0	788
Religion								
Hindu	24.2	12.1	57.5	25.1	1.4	16.0	100.0	2,599
Muslim	24.4	14.1	49.5	30.2	0.8	19.6	100.0	1,119
Christian	9.4	12.5	53.2	22.7	0.1	24.0	100.0	117
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	32.6	16.8	51.7	29.5	2.6	16.2	100.0	428
Scheduled tribe	18.9	14.0	54.5	28.2	1.1	16.2	100.0	568
Other backward class	21.7	9.5	59.0	22.9	1.4	16.7	100.0	1,086
Other	24.6	13.3	54.0	27.4	0.8	17.8	100.0	1,744
Total age 15-49	23.7	12.7	55.1	26.4	1.2	17.3	100.0	3,846
Age 50-54	22.6	10.3	55.7	28.4	1.0	14.9	100.0	345
Total age 15-54	23.6	12.5	55.1	26.6	1.2	17.1	100.0	4,191

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	17.7	1.5	19.2	27.2	4.6	31.8	44.9	6.1	51.0	62.3	38.6	1,024
20-24	13.3	5.2	18.5	35.6	13.2	48.8	48.9	18.4	67.3	72.5	49.8	3,338
25-29	8.6	7.5	16.2	25.2	34.0	59.2	33.8	41.6	75.4	78.5	56.3	4,086
30-34	3.8	9.7	13.6	14.4	50.2	64.6	18.2	59.9	78.2	82.7	60.5	3,549
35-39	1.5	11.3	12.9	6.6	55.5	62.1	8.1	66.8	75.0	82.8	58.7	3,449
40-44	0.7	11.8	12.5	2.9	46.1	49.0	3.6	57.9	61.5	79.6	53.1	2,615
45-49	0.2	7.2	7.3	0.5	26.8	27.3	0.6	34.0	34.6	78.8	57.7	2,494
Residence												
Urban	4.9	8.0	12.9	17.0	37.8	54.9	21.9	45.8	67.8	81.0	56.6	2,845
Rural	5.9	8.4	14.4	16.0	36.0	52.0	21.9	44.4	66.4	78.4	55.4	17,711
Schooling												
No schooling	3.6	9.1	12.7	7.6	40.8	48.5	11.2	50.0	61.2	79.2	61.6	5,485
<5 years complete	4.9	9.9	14.8	11.4	40.8	52.1	16.2	50.7	66.9	77.9	58.6	2,429
5-9 years complete	6.7	8.1	14.8	18.2	35.6	53.8	24.9	43.7	68.6	78.4	56.0	8,124
10-11 years complete	6.7	7.4	14.0	23.9	32.0	55.9	30.6	39.4	70.0	80.0	48.1	1,959
12 or more years complete	7.7	7.0	14.7	26.6	27.3	53.8	34.2	34.3	68.5	78.5	45.8	2,559
Religion												
Hindu	5.6	7.5	13.2	16.4	37.2	53.6	22.1	44.7	66.8	80.3	55.0	12,846
Muslim	6.1	10.0	16.0	15.6	34.5	50.1	21.6	44.5	66.1	75.8	56.4	7,036
Christian	6.3	7.4	13.7	18.1	35.4	53.5	24.3	42.9	67.2	79.6	57.6	614
Other	1.8	16.3	18.1	8.0	45.5	53.5	9.8	61.8	71.6	74.7	53.0	59

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women-Continued

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	5.4	7.6	13.0	15.4	37.7	53.2	20.8	45.3	66.1	80.4	53.5	2,186
Scheduled tribe	6.3	7.5	13.8	17.1	36.7	53.8	23.4	44.1	67.6	79.6	55.6	2,676
Other backward class	5.5	8.0	13.5	16.8	36.1	52.8	22.3	44.1	66.3	79.7	54.6	5,472
Other	5.9	9.0	14.8	15.7	35.9	51.6	21.6	44.9	66.5	77.7	56.6	10,034
Don't know	7.2	10.0	17.2	14.4	36.8	51.2	21.7	46.7	68.4	74.9	52.8	188
Total	5.8	8.4	14.2	16.1	36.2	52.4	21.9	44.6	66.6	78.7	55.6	20,556

Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Assam, 2015-16, and total of NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Baksa	12.4	6.8	5.6	671
Barpeta	10.1	4.7	5.4	1,111
Bongaigaon	9.9	4.5	5.4	466
Cachar	12.9	8.0	5.0	1,102
Chirang	7.9	3.1	4.8	313
Darrang	6.3	3.1	3.2	617
Dhemaji	17.9	7.2	10.7	473
Dhubri	21.9	4.9	17.0	1,355
Dibrugarh	13.7	6.6	7.1	920
Dima Hasao	18.4	5.8	12.6	112
Goalpara	17.7	8.3	9.4	676
Golaghat	16.3	6.6	9.7	764
Hailakandi	16.6	4.4	12.2	418
Jorhat	11.4	5.7	5.8	776
Kamrup	19.7	5.9	13.8	1,073
Kamrup Metropolitan	17.8	6.9	10.9	783
Karbi Anglong	13.6	6.6	7.1	560
Karimganj	14.6	7.5	7.2	788
Kokrajhar	11.6	5.3	6.3	553
Lakhimpur	20.1	9.2	10.9	693
Morigaon	14.1	5.8	8.3	629
Nagaon	16.0	6.2	9.8	1,822
Nalbari	7.0	1.8	5.2	524
Sivasagar	16.0	6.0	10.0	767
Sonitpur	8.6	3.9	4.6	1,160
Tinsukia	11.8	4.8	7.0	855
Udalguri	8.5	3.7	4.8	574
Assam	14.2	5.8	8.4	20,556
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	12.2	3.6	8.6	2,656

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	90.0	2.9	6.7	0.4	100.0	506
20-29	90.9	4.6	4.2	0.3	100.0	5,587
30-39	87.5	7.3	4.5	0.7	100.0	2,579
40-49	82.6	10.9	4.4	2.0	100.0	322
Residence						
Urban	85.9	8.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,013
Rural	90.0	5.1	4.3	0.6	100.0	7,982
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	92.8	3.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	1,981
<5 years complete	90.6	3.7	4.8	0.8	100.0	1,054
5-9 years complete	88.4	6.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	3,872
10-11 years complete	88.4	6.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	844
12 or more years complete	87.8	6.3	5.8	0.1	100.0	1,244
Religion						
Hindu	86.8	7.4	5.3	0.5	100.0	5,099
Muslim	93.1	3.0	3.4	0.5	100.0	3,596
Christian	93.2	2.6	3.3	0.9	100.0	274
Other	(93.5)	(3.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	86.4	7.8	5.5	0.3	100.0	884
Scheduled tribe	86.7	8.5	4.4	0.3	100.0	1,173
Other backward class	87.4	6.7	5.4	0.5	100.0	2,180
Other	91.9	3.8	3.8	0.6	100.0	4,675
Don't know	90.1	3.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	82
Total	89.6	5.5	4.4	0.5	100.0	8,995

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	35.1	51.7	48.9
Private health sector ¹	29.1	18.6	20.3
At home	35.8	29.8	30.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	62.7	60.0	60.4
Nurse/ANM/LHV	2.2	9.7	8.5
Dai (TBA)	1.6	0.0	0.3
Family member/relative/friend	3.2	2.6	2.7
Self	30.3	27.3	27.8
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	6.1	13.2	12.0
Number of women with abortions	82	411	493
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	79.0	77.9
Number of women with complications	5	54	59
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	(53.9)	53.4
Private health sector ¹	*	(41.3)	42.2
At home	*	(4.8)	4.4
Other	*	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	3	43	46

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Assam, 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	3.7	na	na	na	na	77.7	4,693	a	a	a
20-24	8.4	30.8	50.4	na	na	31.5	4,961	20.0	19.7	19.8
25-29	10.4	32.3	48.3	55.3	75.7	12.8	4,842	20.2	19.9	19.9
30-34	11.5	33.7	49.0	56.0	74.0	6.9	3,957	20.1	19.8	19.9
35-39	12.5	34.3	48.8	55.2	72.8	4.7	3,848	20.2	19.9	19.9
40-44	12.2	31.6	45.0	52.3	69.3	3.6	3,032	20.7	20.4	20.4
45-49	11.2	30.5	44.4	50.0	67.0	3.6	3,114	21.0	21.3	21.2
20-49	10.8	32.2	48.0	na	na	12.0	23,754	a	a	a
25-49	11.5	32.6	47.4	54.1	72.3	6.9	18,793	20.4	20.1	20.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.7	645	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	2.6	10.5	na	na	71.4	547	a	a	a
25-29	0.1	2.8	10.5	14.8	42.3	41.8	626	a	a	a
30-34	0.2	5.0	12.1	17.5	39.4	21.9	530	26.8	26.5	26.3
35-39	0.9	3.3	9.5	14.7	35.0	8.7	579	27.4	26.8	26.7
40-44	1.2	5.6	13.4	17.3	36.9	5.4	482	27.6	26.8	26.5
45-49	0.1	3.5	7.7	10.3	31.9	2.7	437	27.4	27.0	27.1
20-49	0.4	3.7	10.7	na	na	26.7	3,201	a	a	a
25-49	0.5	3.9	10.7	15.0	37.4	17.5	2,654	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
URBAN					
0-4	15.9	12.5	28.3	11.7	39.7
5-9	26.6	6.2	32.7	0.7	33.4
10-14	35.2	13.6	48.8	2.9	51.6
NFHS-3 (0-4)	(54.7)	(3.1)	(57.8)	(14.9)	(71.8)
NFHS-2 (0-4)	(36.0)	(11.1)	(47.1)	(8.3)	(55.0)
NFHS-1 (0-4)	48.5	18.3	66.8	36.6	101.0
RURAL					
0-4	34.8	15.1	49.9	9.0	58.5
5-9	37.3	12.1	49.4	14.0	62.7
10-14	34.1	15.9	50.0	13.9	63.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	44.3	23.0	67.2	21.0	86.8
NFHS-2 (0-4)	45.2	25.8	70.9	22.2	91.6
NFHS-1 (0-4)	51.1	39.7	90.8	60.8	146.1
TOTAL					
0-4	32.9	14.8	47.7	9.3	56.6
5-9	36.2	11.5	47.7	12.7	59.7
10-14	34.2	15.6	49.9	12.7	62.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	45.5	20.6	66.1	20.2	85.0
NFHS-2 (0-4)	44.6	24.9	69.5	21.4	89.5
NFHS-1 (0-4)	50.9	37.8	88.7	58.7	142.2

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	15.9	12.5	28.3	11.7	39.7
Rural	34.8	15.1	49.9	9.0	58.5
Schooling					
No schooling	36.5	22.8	59.4	14.2	72.7
<10 years complete	36.8	13.6	50.4	7.9	57.9
10 or more years complete	18.4	8.4	26.8	5.0	31.7
Religion					
Hindu	31.4	14.2	45.5	10.6	55.7
Muslim	36.1	15.4	51.5	7.8	58.9
Christian	(16.0)	(15.0)	(31.0)	(4.0)	(34.9)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.3	14.0	41.3	9.4	50.2
Scheduled tribe	23.4	18.2	41.6	9.8	51.0
Other backward class	34.6	11.4	46.0	10.6	56.1
Other	34.8	15.4	50.1	7.8	57.6
Child's sex					
Male	36.9	14.7	51.5	9.6	60.6
Female	28.6	15.0	43.7	9.0	52.3
Mother's age at birth					
<20	43.2	20.1	63.3	9.9	72.6
20-29	29.9	11.6	41.5	8.3	49.5
30-39	29.9	17.5	47.4	10.2	57.2
Birth order					
1	40.1	15.3	55.4	7.3	62.3
2-3	24.8	10.4	35.3	9.4	44.3
4+	35.5	26.4	61.9	13.1	74.2
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	54.0	26.9	80.8	19.0	98.3
2-3 years	22.2	11.9	34.2	9.0	42.9
4 years or more	22.8	12.3	35.1	7.8	42.6
Total	32.9	14.8	47.7	9.3	56.6

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49 and children whose mothers don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Assam, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category ²	34.2	1.0	35.8
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	37.0	1.6	7.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	5.6	3.7	0.4
Mother's age >34	2.3	1.0	15.9
Birth interval <24 months	6.1	2.4	7.9
Birth order >3	8.8	1.3	8.0
Subtotal	22.8	2.1	32.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ³	0.3	(0.3)	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	3.0	2.6	20.7
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	(6.8)	0.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.1	3.1	2.5
Subtotal	6.0	3.0	24.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	28.8	2.3	56.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	10,181	na	20,556

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes sterilized women

³ Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/ nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	58.1	24.4	0.2	0.4	1.9	5.2	0.0	9.8	100.0	1,389	82.4
20-34	60.1	23.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	4.5	0.0	10.0	100.0	6,467	83.5
35-49	46.4	25.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	6.6	0.0	18.4	100.0	546	71.4
Birth order											
1	67.5	20.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	3.7	0.0	7.0	100.0	3,452	87.7
2-3	57.3	24.2	0.3	0.5	1.7	5.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	3,710	81.5
4+	39.5	31.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	6.5	0.1	19.2	100.0	1,239	71.1
Residence											
Urban	79.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	7.0	100.0	913	90.2
Rural	56.4	25.2	0.3	0.6	1.5	5.1	0.0	10.9	100.0	7,489	81.6
Schooling											
No schooling	40.7	28.1	0.3	1.1	2.7	6.9	0.0	20.1	100.0	1,890	68.8
<5 years complete	53.4	26.9	0.4	0.3	2.0	6.2	0.1	10.7	100.0	992	80.3
5-9 years complete	60.8	23.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.6	0.0	9.0	100.0	3,585	84.6
10-11 years complete	72.6	19.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.2	4.9	100.0	783	92.4
12 or more years complete	78.0	15.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	1,151	93.8
Religion											
Hindu	69.1	20.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	4,667	89.1
Muslim	44.7	28.7	0.6	0.7	2.3	7.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	3,449	73.4
Christian	61.2	22.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	9.1	100.0	262	83.3
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	62.1	23.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	4.6	0.0	8.2	100.0	804	85.4
Scheduled tribe	63.6	24.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.1	8.3	100.0	1,089	88.1
Other backward class	70.2	19.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.0	6.1	100.0	2,001	89.5
Other	51.8	25.7	0.4	0.6	2.0	6.1	0.0	13.3	100.0	4,430	77.6
Don't know	70.8	7.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	77	78.0
Total	58.9	23.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	4.7	0.0	10.5	100.0	8,401	82.5

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Assam, 2015-16

	Residence		Source of ANC				
Services/information	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	Total
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.8	97.9	98.3	97.9	96.8	94.5	98.0
Blood pressure measured	99.1	96.7	97.2	97.0	96.4	93.9	97.0
Urine sample taken	94.9	88.5	89.3	92.5	92.5	83.4	89.2
Blood sample taken	96.0	88.8	89.6	95.5	96.8	81.4	89.6
Abdomen examined	95.4	88.2	89.0	95.7	96.0	78.3	89.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	60.9	58.7	59.7	64.5	72.2	45.2	59.0
Convulsions	54.8	53.5	54.4	59.0	66.2	39.5	53.6
Prolonged labour	61.6	59.6	60.6	65.1	71.4	45.7	59.8
Severe abdominal pain	64.5	62.9	63.9	67.8	75.2	49.0	63.1
High blood pressure	65.2	65.6	66.2	69.0	76.0	56.3	65.6
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	73.9	70.6	71.1	78.6	82.7	59.9	71.0
Number of women	849	6,671	6,239	1,090	290	464	7,521

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	44.0	55.9	85.5	91.8	85.0	30.7	17.3	8.9	1,389
20-34	47.7	55.6	84.2	90.3	85.9	32.9	18.7	9.6	6,467
35-49	37.4	47.2	72.0	79.6	78.0	24.9	13.3	9.0	546
Birth order									
1	54.2	62.6	88.1	93.1	89.4	38.5	24.4	10.7	3,452
2-3	44.2	52.9	82.9	89.8	84.5	30.6	15.9	8.9	3,710
4+	31.7	41.1	73.5	81.2	75.8	18.0	7.4	7.3	1,239
Residence									
Urban	60.4	68.5	87.5	92.1	92.3	44.0	30.4	8.6	913
Rural	44.8	53.5	83.2	89.6	84.3	30.5	16.6	9.5	7,489
Schooling									
No schooling	33.1	43.4	72.5	80.8	73.8	20.5	9.1	7.7	1,890
<5 years complete	37.3	45.4	81.9	88.9	83.5	25.2	10.9	8.4	992
5-9 years complete	46.5	56.6	86.7	92.3	86.9	31.3	16.9	9.1	3,585
10-11 years complete	61.1	64.1	89.0	95.2	92.3	43.0	28.3	13.4	783
12 or more years complete	66.3	72.1	90.2	94.6	95.3	51.4	35.9	11.3	1,151
Religion									
Hindu	55.0	60.8	87.7	92.4	90.7	39.9	24.4	10.0	4,667
Muslim	34.9	47.6	77.9	86.2	77.3	20.8	9.6	8.0	3,449
Christian	46.7	52.9	86.2	92.9	91.0	35.9	18.3	17.0	262
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	48.1	57.5	86.8	91.3	90.5	35.4	19.3	8.0	804
Scheduled tribe	46.5	56.7	85.8	91.1	87.6	36.4	17.9	13.1	1,089
Other backward class	58.1	61.3	88.5	92.9	92.4	41.5	26.4	9.2	2,001
Other	41.0	52.0	80.3	88.0	80.5	26.2	14.4	8.9	4,430
Don't know	39.7	28.6	82.9	87.3	78.5	20.8	10.8	8.4	77
Total	46.5	55.1	83.6	89.9	85.2	32.0	18.1	9.4	8,401

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
Baksa	49.8	60.6	39.7	89.0	21.4	285	99.1	276
Barpeta	47.5	64.3	18.6	74.7	10.1	474	96.4	437
Bongaigaon	24.2	54.6	35.5	79.7	12.4	207	97.9	196
Cachar	51.3	37.6	18.9	84.1	12.3	463	96.7	436
Chirang	41.2	61.9	34.3	70.9	10.9	137	97.9	123
Darrang	39.9	61.5	25.1	89.1	11.7	279	92.0	262
Dhemaji	49.1	58.6	34.9	91.9	22.5	200	96.0	196
Dhubri	26.0	36.3	13.0	58.1	5.5	642	94.6	511
Dibrugarh	67.6	71.3	55.2	89.3	39.3	329	97.7	324
Dima Hasao	35.1	44.8	34.8	80.9	17.5	54	95.3	48
Goalpara	42.1	57.5	31.6	76.0	16.4	314	97.2	277
Golaghat	62.5	52.9	44.6	91.2	30.5	270	99.3	263
Hailakandi	34.5	49.6	24.3	88.4	9.7	198	96.6	194
Jorhat	75.8	82.0	63.3	92.4	48.0	261	98.3	258
Kamrup	40.4	49.0	23.5	64.0	11.5	407	96.7	357
Kamrup								
Metropolitan	56.9	65.3	46.1	83.5	28.1	272	90.1	246
Karbi Anglong	38.1	47.3	25.1	86.4	11.6	241	95.5	211
Karimganj	37.1	47.3	18.2	89.2	5.2	375	97.7	369
Kokrajhar	39.1	46.7	26.7	81.4	16.8	225	97.7	212
Lakhimpur	59.0	68.8	43.9	91.1	27.1	258	97.5	249
Morigaon	43.1	48.9	37.8	88.9	22.6	294	92.8	283
Nagaon	46.2	55.1	31.2	91.3	18.3	794	93.8	761
Nalbari	49.2	62.3	33.8	84.7	17.1	186	99.3	178
Sivasagar	70.8	66.9	42.6	93.1	30.7	275	97.5	273
Sonitpur	42.0	54.6	39.7	95.2	18.1	414	98.5	404
Tinsukia	56.1	64.1	39.8	84.3	23.1	323	95.9	311
Udalguri	37.0	45.2	29.9	92.5	13.3	225	98.6	213
Assam	46.5	55.1	32.0	83.6	18.1	8,401	96.3	7,870

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having at least one TT injection and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	63.9	65.7	73.7	75.1	63.9	859
20-34	66.6	66.7	75.1	76.4	67.1	4,001
35-49	67.2	65.2	74.1	73.6	65.8	280
Birth order						
1	67.6	67.5	75.8	77.7	65.2	2,193
2-3	65.1	66.0	74.7	75.8	67.4	2,274
4+	65.3	64.4	71.9	71.5	67.4	673
Residence						
Urban	66.0	64.6	76.8	79.6	66.2	446
Rural	66.2	66.6	74.6	75.7	66.5	4,694
Schooling						
No schooling	62.1	59.6	69.1	70.4	62.1	977
<5 years complete	62.9	62.6	70.9	74.3	64.3	579
5-9 years complete	65.9	67.6	76.1	76.8	66.7	2,364
10-11 years complete	71.8	70.2	77.3	78.6	68.2	530
12 or more years complete	71.3	72.7	79.7	81.2	72.3	689
Religion						
Hindu	68.0	68.6	77.2	78.4	69.0	3,135
Muslim	62.9	62.4	70.7	72.3	62.2	1,830
Christian	68.1	68.4	73.9	72.9	65.2	164
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	71.1	73.3	82.7	82.7	71.0	554
Scheduled tribe	64.7	67.7	75.8	77.1	69.7	732
Other backward class	67.8	68.2	77.1	78.1	68.0	1,352
Other	64.6	63.7	71.6	73.5	63.9	2,458
Don't know	(63.9)	(58.1)	(65.4)	(57.5)	(50.4)	45
Total	66.2	66.5	74.8	76.1	66.5	5,140

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	45.1	2,746	48.4	44.2	2.9	4.4	100.0	1,237
20-34	48.6	9,138	46.0	42.0	5.1	6.9	100.0	4,445
35-49	32.8	641	42.8	40.5	9.9	6.8	100.0	210
Residence								
Urban	70.5	1,324	47.4	38.0	7.8	6.8	100.0	933
Rural	44.3	11,201	46.2	43.3	4.3	6.3	100.0	4,959
Antenatal care visits²								
None	26.7	1,022	47.3	35.9	8.7	8.1	100.0	273
1-3	42.6	4,321	46.3	42.7	4.6	6.4	100.0	1,839
4+	59.1	4,930	47.5	42.4	5.0	5.1	100.0	2,914
Don't know	64.2	163	43.0	45.2	3.8	8.0	100.0	105
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	29.6	2,869	43.8	48.5	2.5	5.2	100.0	849
<5 years complete	35.1	1,521	49.0	41.6	3.2	6.1	100.0	534
5-9 years complete	47.5	5,411	47.4	41.3	4.8	6.5	100.0	2,573
10-11 years complete	65.2	1,113	48.7	40.2	4.7	6.4	100.0	726
12 or more years complete	75.2	1,610	43.6	42.2	7.3	7.0	100.0	1,210
Religion								
Hindu	54.8	6,876	46.6	41.8	5.4	6.2	100.0	3,767
Muslim	37.0	5,226	45.4	43.7	4.0	6.9	100.0	1,932
Christian	46.8	385	51.0	41.9	3.4	3.7	100.0	180
Other	(35.3)	38	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	55.0	1,198	49.0	38.4	5.7	6.9	100.0	659
Scheduled tribe	44.0	1,642	49.2	40.0	5.0	5.7	100.0	723
Other backward class	52.6	2,958	45.6	43.3	5.0	6.1	100.0	1,556
Other	44.0	6,602	45.6	43.4	4.5	6.6	100.0	2,907
Don't know	38.2	124	(41.8)	(43.9)	(8.7)	(5.6)	100.0	48

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done-Continued

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	57.6	5,453	47.2	42.7	3.7	6.4	100.0	3,142
1 child	46.3	3,703	44.2	43.2	6.5	6.0	100.0	1,715
0 sons	47.8	1,841	45.3	41.6	6.9	6.2	100.0	879
1 son	44.9	1,862	43.0	45.0	6.2	5.8	100.0	835
2 children	34.2	1,887	47.3	38.9	5.1	8.7	100.0	645
0 sons	40.4	585	52.3	35.4	3.3	9.0	100.0	237
1 or more sons	31.4	1,301	44.4	40.9	6.1	8.6	100.0	409
3 children	31.6	817	48.1	41.5	7.3	3.1	100.0	258
0 sons	34.7	178	54.7	38.6	5.2	1.5	100.0	62
1 or more sons	30.8	639	46.0	42.4	8.0	3.6	100.0	197
4+ children	19.9	665	48.6	42.8	2.9	5.7	100.0	132
0 sons	18.6	66	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
1 or more sons	20.1	599	49.8	41.9	3.2	5.1	100.0	120
Total	47.0	12,525	46.4	42.4	4.8	6.4	100.0	5,892

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCPCard), by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP Card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	95.1	1,389	80.9	18.8	95.9	1,321
20-34	93.8	6,467	82.8	16.7	96.5	6,068
35-49	88.1	546	77.6	22.2	94.7	481
Birth order						
1	95.5	3,452	85.6	13.9	97.3	3,298
2-3	94.3	3,710	81.4	18.2	96.5	3,497
4+	86.8	1,239	74.3	25.5	92.7	1,075
Residence						
Urban	96.5	913	82.6	17.4	95.6	881
Rural	93.3	7,489	82.1	17.4	96.4	6,989
Schooling						
No schooling	86.9	1,890	76.8	22.3	94.3	1,642
<5 years complete	94.2	992	77.1	22.3	96.5	934
5-9 years complete	95.3	3,585	83.2	16.4	96.5	3,416
10-11 years complete	97.5	783	85.9	13.8	98.6	763
12 or more years complete	96.9	1,151	88.4	11.5	97.3	1,115
Religion						
Hindu	95.9	4,667	84.5	15.1	97.2	4,478
Muslim	90.6	3,449	78.8	20.8	95.0	3,123
Christian	94.6	262	83.5	15.3	96.7	248
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.8	804	84.7	15.1	96.2	770
Scheduled tribe	94.9	1,089	86.5	13.1	97.2	1,033
Other backward class	96.3	2,001	85.9	13.7	97.7	1,927
Other	91.8	4,430	79.2	20.4	95.6	4,068
Don't know	92.3	77	57.5	36.5	91.6	72
Total	93.7	8,401	82.1	17.4	96.3	7,870

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	92.9	68.2	70.6
Public sector	61.7	59.8	60.0
NGO/trust	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private sector	31.1	8.2	10.4
At home	7.1	31.6	29.2
Own home	6.7	29.7	27.4
Parent's home	0.4	1.7	1.6
Other home	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other ¹	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	84.2	54.2	57.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.7	16.1	15.5
Other health personnel	0.2	1.9	1.7
Dai (TBA)	2.6	18.1	16.6
Friends/relatives	2.9	8.6	8.1
Other	0.0	0.3	0.3
No one	0.3	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	94.1	72.1	74.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.8	4.1	3.9
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	36.9	10.8	13.4
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	14.4	5.4	6.3
Number of births	1,007	9,164	10,171
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	34.4	29.5	29.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	88.8	89.3	89.3
Either of the above	88.8	91.9	91.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	73.3	74.2	74.2
Number of births delivered at home	59	2,184	2,243
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	64.2	49.1	50.7
4-23 hours	5.0	2.8	3.1
1-2 days	3.3	3.9	3.9
3-41 days	3.2	5.0	4.8
Don't know ¹	3.7	2.7	2.8
No postnatal check	20.7	36.4	34.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care-Continued

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	64.4	40.1	42.7
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	13.3	16.5	16.2
Other health personnel	0.0	0.1	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.2	2.1	1.9
Other	1.5	4.8	4.4
No postnatal check	20.7	36.4	34.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last livebirths	913	7,489	8,401

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	65.6	4.9	70.5	73.3	1,845	64.3	57.2	1,389
20-34	60.0	11.8	71.8	75.7	7,730	66.4	58.5	6,467
35-49	42.0	13.3	55.3	59.8	596	55.3	48.7	546
Residence								
Urban	61.7	31.2	92.9	94.1	1,007	79.3	72.5	913
Rural	59.8	8.4	68.2	72.1	9,164	63.6	55.9	7,489
Birth order								
1	67.7	15.2	82.9	85.1	4,347	73.6	66.5	3,452
2-3	58.7	8.7	67.5	72.2	4,361	62.8	55.2	3,710
4+	40.7	2.9	43.6	48.5	1,462	49.7	40.3	1,239
Antenatal care visits²								
None	37.3	3.0	40.3	51.1	881	31.7	25.2	881
1-3	59.2	8.5	67.7	70.6	3,480	63.1	53.7	3,480
4+	69.2	16.5	85.7	88.6	3,903	75.1	69.3	3,903
Don't know	53.7	14.7	68.4	71.9	137	59.3	38.9	137
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	44.6	5.4	50.0	55.5	2,471	52.4	43.9	1,890
<5 years complete	54.1	4.5	58.6	62.8	1,266	58.2	50.5	992
5-9 years complete	68.8	6.6	75.3	78.6	4,312	66.2	58.3	3,585
10-11 years complete	71.7	18.4	90.1	92.1	877	77.4	72.4	783
12 or more years complete	58.0	36.0	94.0	95.8	1,245	81.5	74.5	1,151
Religion								
Hindu	68.6	16.2	84.7	86.7	5,385	76.0	69.0	4,667
Muslim	50.0	3.6	53.6	59.3	4,421	50.1	42.0	3,449
Christian	55.6	14.0	69.6	73.8	333	75.0	63.5	262
Other	(40.9)	(25.0)	(65.9)	(71.7)	32	*	*	24
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	73.4	10.8	84.1	85.5	940	74.6	66.0	804
Scheduled tribe	70.6	7.6	78.2	81.3	1,299	71.5	64.6	1,089
Other backward class	67.7	16.4	84.1	86.1	2,320	77.3	69.5	2,001
Other	52.1	9.0	61.0	65.9	5,510	56.7	49.1	4,430
Don't know	53.9	8.1	61.9	67.7	101	66.3	57.6	77
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	6,102	75.8	70.7	5,161
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	1,083	88.8	82.9	988
Home	na	na	na	13.4	2,971	30.9	16.7	2,243
Total	60.0	10.6	70.6	74.3	10,171	65.3	57.7	8,401

Note: Total includes information on births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Baksa	77.5	10.2	87.8	89.3	18.7	325	71.3	285
Barpeta	49.0	2.8	51.8	63.4	8.1	559	38.6	474
Bongaigaon	56.8	10.2	67.0	70.4	11.7	232	51.5	207
Cachar	56.8	14.4	71.3	75.9	15.0	598	69.2	463
Chirang	50.1	9.3	59.4	62.7	7.5	160	39.3	137
Darrang	64.8	1.4	66.1	69.4	9.1	331	43.3	279
Dhemaji	73.4	2.7	76.1	80.0	14.1	238	69.5	200
Dhubri	40.3	3.2	43.6	55.7	4.9	792	29.0	642
Dibrugarh	62.2	26.3	88.5	90.7	24.3	381	73.3	329
Dima Hasao	53.2	3.9	57.1	60.2	11.3	70	54.3	54
Goalpara	66.0	5.2	71.2	77.2	9.9	372	62.2	314
Golaghat	75.4	13.0	88.4	89.6	11.2	306	80.3	270
Hailakandi	51.9	4.6	56.5	56.9	7.8	260	48.2	198
Jorhat	80.3	15.7	95.9	97.1	29.1	291	77.1	261
Kamrup	76.9	6.9	83.8	87.6	22.5	461	64.2	407
Kamrup								
Metropolitan	57.0	36.3	93.3	92.9	40.8	298	73.0	272
Karbi Anglong	45.5	4.7	50.2	55.7	5.4	304	42.6	241
Karimganj	41.8	6.2	48.0	48.9	6.7	529	54.4	375
Kokrajhar	61.4	5.3	66.7	72.7	9.4	259	62.6	225
Lakhimpur	77.7	5.1	82.7	85.8	14.2	314	67.8	258
Morigaon	64.8	7.3	72.2	72.9	12.6	382	58.7	294
Nagaon	56.6	10.8	67.4	68.8	9.2	1,035	48.6	794
Nalbari	69.1	13.7	82.8	84.7	19.9	215	51.8	186
Sivasagar	66.1	21.0	87.1	88.8	18.9	316	75.4	275
Sonitpur	67.1	21.4	88.4	89.2	13.8	471	56.6	414
Tinsukia	56.9	19.7	76.6	77.1	17.5	414	72.8	323
Udalguri	65.2	7.0	72.2	76.4	8.1	259	62.5	225
Assam	60.0	10.6	70.6	74.3	13.4	10,171	57.7	8,401

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	3,573	12,212	4,256	71.0	1,202
20-34	3,872	23,034	7,370	65.3	4,666
35-49	4,215	24,029	9,637	58.1	281
Birth order					
1	4,282	23,931	8,027	63.2	3,577
2-3	3,267	19,622	5,619	69.6	2,130
4+	3,033	8,353	3,463	72.6	442
Residence					
Urban	5,244	27,555	13,095	42.4	854
Rural	3,646	19,787	5,843	69.9	5,295
Schooling					
No schooling	2,434	2,809	2,477	72.8	980
<5 years complete	2,939	9,535	3,444	71.9	594
5-9 years complete	3,753	20,806	5,451	71.0	2,780
10-11 years complete	4,262	25,281	8,813	63.8	709
12 or more years complete	6,148	27,845	14,707	45.8	1,086
Religion					
Hindu	4,008	22,257	7,754	64.4	4,028
Muslim	3,508	24,291	5,045	69.3	1,918
Christian	3,564	10,320	5,113	69.9	188
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4,175	23,206	6,926	64.5	685
Scheduled tribe	3,458	24,511	5,808	73.5	883
Other backward class	3,914	18,366	6,901	67.1	1,710
Other	3,812	24,341	7,211	63.7	2,819
Don't know	3,248	12,933	4,444	55.8	51
Total	3,821	22,108	6,869	66.1	6,149

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Baksa	15.7	188	70.4	65.7	285	76.8	253
Barpeta	27.3	315	49.7	49.7	474	66.7	261
Bongaigaon	24.5	136	45.3	49.6	207	67.4	143
Cachar	31.6	349	56.6	41.1	463	49.2	339
Chirang	27.8	95	46.4	44.9	137	68.1	85
Darrang	27.3	180	57.2	45.5	279	74.3	192
Dhemaji	24.4	141	76.1	58.5	200	90.2	159
Dhubri	37.1	475	34.8	37.4	642	48.3	292
Dibrugarh	15.1	228	74.1	50.9	329	63.9	294
Dima Hasao	35.0	40	58.0	62.2	54	77.6	32
Goalpara	31.9	227	42.3	40.6	314	71.4	233
Golaghat	12.8	178	69.6	58.8	270	73.1	237
Hailakandi	44.5	156	61.6	45.4	198	76.9	116
Jorhat	12.7	174	85.5	56.2	261	75.0	250
Kamrup	22.0	265	63.7	33.6	407	53.9	344
Kamrup Metropolitan	21.2	174	77.4	38.1	272	28.4	256
Karbi Anglong	39.7	154	50.8	55.1	241	65.6	126
Karimganj	45.3	320	52.5	52.8	375	75.8	176
Kokrajhar	24.9	158	58.8	59.2	225	76.7	153
Lakhimpur	23.3	187	60.0	55.8	258	78.4	225
Morigaon	33.2	244	55.4	70.3	294	80.6	218
Nagaon	34.6	647	54.3	51.1	794	62.5	569
Nalbari	20.9	130	65.6	49.7	186	70.2	158
Sivasagar	18.2	187	77.8	55.3	275	69.7	248
Sonitpur	25.5	291	64.1	56.8	414	73.3	366
Tinsukia	28.6	250	66.6	56.1	323	53.8	257
Udalguri	23.1	150	56.7	72.9	225	77.1	169
Assam	28.3	6,035	58.9	50.8	8,401	66.1	6,149

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check							Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	7.6	14.0	0.6	3.4	2.6	1.3	70.5	100.0	25.6	1,669
20-34	9.0	14.6	1.4	3.2	2.4	1.2	68.2	100.0	28.1	6,238
35-49	7.6	11.9	0.6	3.9	2.0	0.9	73.2	100.0	24.0	494
Birth order										
1	10.1	15.8	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.4	66.7	100.0	29.6	3,452
2-3	7.8	13.9	1.2	3.6	2.6	1.2	69.5	100.0	26.6	3,710
4-5	7.7	11.0	0.8	4.3	2.2	1.0	73.0	100.0	23.8	946
6+	5.6	12.3	0.8	3.5	2.9	0.0	74.9	100.0	22.3	293
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	10.9	17.7	1.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	64.0	100.0	32.7	5,161
Private health facility ²	14.0	14.5	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	66.0	100.0	31.2	988
Home	1.1	6.5	1.2	4.6	3.6	1.1	81.9	100.0	13.4	2,243
Residence										
Urban	10.3	12.4	1.1	2.4	1.0	2.1	70.7	100.0	26.2	913
Rural	8.5	14.5	1.2	3.4	2.6	1.1	68.8	100.0	27.5	7,489
Religion										
Hindu	10.9	17.0	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	64.3	100.0	32.3	4,667
Muslim	5.9	10.3	1.3	3.3	2.8	1.1	75.3	100.0	20.8	3,449
Christian	6.5	18.3	0.0	1.9	1.3	2.2	69.8	100.0	26.7	262
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	9.3	16.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.6	66.1	100.0	30.7	804
Scheduled tribe	9.4	18.5	0.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	65.6	100.0	31.4	1,089
Other backward class	10.2	18.2	0.8	3.4	2.2	1.2	64.0	100.0	32.6	2,001
Other	7.7	11.3	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.2	72.4	100.0	23.6	4,430
Don't know	4.8	4.7	0.9	6.6	1.5	2.7	78.7	100.0	17.1	77
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	6.5	11.5	1.0	4.2	2.6	1.1	73.1	100.0	23.2	1,890
<5 years complete	7.4	12.9	0.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	72.2	100.0	24.5	992
5-9 years complete	8.4	15.6	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.0	68.2	100.0	28.2	3,585
10-11 years complete	11.3	15.1	1.5	3.1	1.4	1.4	66.1	100.0	31.0	783
12 or more years complete	12.2	15.4	1.1	3.3	2.2	2.1	63.8	100.0	31.9	1,151
Total	8.7	14.3	1.2	3.3	2.4	1.2	69.0	100.0	27.4	8,401

Note: Total includes information on births to women in an "other" places of delivery and births to women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Assam

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	92.0	86.8
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	58.9	56.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	68.6	65.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	29.7	17.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	92.9	58.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	94.9	62.0
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.6	67.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	45.7	18.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	53.7	34.4
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	17.5	5.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	71.0	18.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	74.9	27.5
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	88.0	69.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	47.0	22.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	55.1	37.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	18.7	6.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	73.0	23.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	76.7	31.2

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal checks, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	97.1	91.3	92.0
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care check-up	76.0	65.4	66.7
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	59.7	53.1	53.9
Convulsions	55.5	49.9	50.6
Prolonged labour	67.5	62.2	62.9
Severe abdominal pain	74.8	65.9	67.0
High blood pressure	68.5	60.3	61.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	82.0	67.0	68.8
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	91.6	79.8	81.2
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	89.4	81.3	82.3
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	89.5	84.2	84.8
Family planning or delaying his next child	85.4	76.5	77.6
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	114	812	926
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	44.6	45.3
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	63.8	63.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	57.8	58.1
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	10	164	174

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Measles	Polio ¹				All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3		0	1	2	3				
Sex																	
Male	46.1	77.0	69.6	53.7	83.7	83.2	78.9	67.7	58.0	83.5	75.6	56.4	72.5	48.0	12.7	55.4	1,015
Female	44.6	72.5	66.6	50.2	80.8	79.5	74.8	65.2	55.0	82.4	74.3	55.7	70.2	46.0	15.0	55.2	924
Birth order																	
1	55.6	77.8	73.2	57.4	86.4	85.6	81.0	73.4	67.1	86.6	78.5	61.7	77.1	53.4	10.2	59.8	786
2-3	40.8	76.0	67.5	50.3	81.2	80.8	77.3	64.5	51.3	82.2	74.7	53.4	69.6	43.9	14.2	53.8	904
4-5	32.7	61.3	53.9	41.6	73.5	71.7	63.3	53.5	42.6	74.2	64.9	48.7	60.7	40.2	23.2	48.3	205
6+	(16.3)	(61.0)	(58.5)	(39.6)	(72.4)	(65.1)	(59.3)	(43.9)	(42.4)	(74.7)	(66.2)	(42.1)	(57.0)	(32.7)	(25.3)	(39.5)	44
Residence																	
Urban	62.7	92.4	83.6	70.0	94.3	94.3	90.5	82.8	75.3	91.4	86.2	76.4	86.1	70.9	4.3	74.1	197
Rural	43.4	72.9	66.4	50.0	81.0	79.9	75.4	64.6	54.5	82.0	73.7	53.7	69.7	44.4	14.9	53.2	1,741
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	33.9	63.6	57.4	40.0	73.4	71.3	64.7	52.9	42.2	73.8	64.8	44.6	60.5	36.2	21.5	45.5	428
<5 years complete	36.1	77.9	69.7	52.0	84.3	82.4	76.5	65.1	50.8	86.6	77.4	55.0	70.8	47.8	13.0	55.8	228
5-9 years complete	46.6	77.0	70.0	53.3	83.1	83.8	78.9	69.4	58.7	84.4	77.0	57.4	72.5	46.3	11.6	55.4	818
10-11 years complete	58.8	82.0	77.2	60.0	87.1	85.6	85.0	74.6	68.9	87.0	82.7	62.0	82.9	55.5	11.3	58.3	183
12 or more years complete	57.8	78.6	72.2	61.2	88.7	86.4	85.0	74.5	69.1	87.0	77.7	66.3	77.8	59.6	10.7	67.7	282
Religion																	
Hindu	54.3	82.6	76.1	61.2	87.5	87.8	84.2	75.1	65.8	88.2	80.6	63.7	79.1	55.4	9.5	63.3	1,033
Muslim	32.5	65.0	57.8	40.2	75.2	72.8	67.2	55.0	43.9	75.8	67.5	46.4	61.3	36.2	19.7	45.7	846
Christian	74.8	83.1	78.9	61.7	95.7	94.9	91.8	83.0	79.0	95.3	85.9	61.5	83.1	58.0	2.2	53.8	58

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics-Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vac-inations ²	No vac-inations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	51.3	89.0	81.7	68.3	89.5	89.7	86.9	77.6	63.5	90.8	83.0	62.5	84.2	53.0	6.6	68.9	190
Scheduled tribe	51.6	79.2	72.9	52.4	87.8	86.9	81.9	71.5	64.1	89.0	80.8	57.1	75.3	48.4	9.3	52.9	249
Other backward class	57.0	79.4	72.6	58.0	86.4	87.0	83.3	73.6	68.2	87.4	78.2	61.7	76.6	54.4	10.0	63.6	447
Other	38.0	69.5	63.0	46.7	78.1	76.2	71.3	60.4	48.9	78.2	70.9	52.2	65.9	42.4	17.7	50.2	1,032
Total	45.4	74.9	68.2	52.0	82.3	81.4	76.9	66.5	56.6	83.0	75.0	56.0	71.4	47.1	13.8	55.3	1,939
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	62.4	66.7	56.2	44.9	27.5	81.6	72.7	59.0	37.4	31.4	15.2	46.6	279

Note: Total includes information on children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not know, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccination in a public health facility, by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any vaccinations
Baksa	60.2	91.6	82.6	64.8	81.3	59.1	6.9	61	97.2	57
Barpeta	40.7	67.4	54.7	45.6	66.0	34.1	23.8	106	98.0	80
Bongaigaon	42.1	84.7	70.6	45.5	79.9	42.4	4.7	39	96.6	38
Cachar	60.5	82.2	71.9	57.7	68.7	45.4	13.5	109	91.0	94
Chirang	46.7	77.7	60.1	49.3	68.5	40.4	18.6	35	95.4	29
Darrang	51.3	81.2	63.3	49.5	61.9	40.6	17.4	52	100.0	43
Dhemaji	68.2	96.4	80.7	61.7	79.6	47.0	1.2	44	95.3	43
Dhubri	25.1	62.8	30.7	33.7	38.5	20.1	35.1	152	96.5	98
Dibrugarh	71.5	100.0	82.1	78.3	92.6	71.1	0.0	72	77.9	72
Dima Hasao	61.1	91.4	78.0	69.2	86.3	59.8	3.9	13	96.1	12
Goalpara	51.2	83.0	64.4	53.1	71.9	43.6	9.5	62	97.2	56
Golaghat	77.4	90.9	83.7	73.6	91.0	67.9	7.7	62	100.0	57
Hailakandi	45.3	68.3	59.5	49.8	59.5	39.2	27.6	56	100.0	40
Jorhat	69.3	92.2	84.0	70.1	91.4	64.8	4.8	59	89.2	57
Kamrup	41.8	72.2	56.3	46.4	57.4	35.7	22.4	81	(95.2)	63
Kamrup Metropolitan	(64.1)	(93.7)	(85.5)	(78.4)	(91.5)	(72.8)	(2.5)	63	(59.2)	61
Karbi Anglong	28.2	68.5	46.6	38.4	53.1	23.6	23.9	47	(98.0)	36
Karimganj	60.7	80.5	72.1	65.7	66.1	53.9	14.0	105	97.8	90
Kokrajhar	47.9	82.1	67.7	48.9	66.2	42.1	12.6	54	98.3	47
Lakhimpur	58.5	89.3	80.1	57.9	78.7	54.0	10.7	65	100.0	58
Morigaon	47.5	92.2	67.5	49.1	79.6	44.4	1.1	68	96.5	67
Nagaon	41.1	80.0	55.1	52.7	68.1	43.1	16.8	223	96.3	185
Nalbari	59.0	89.4	83.0	55.5	79.7	48.8	8.8	38	96.5	35
Sivasagar	78.3	100.0	84.4	78.7	88.6	73.0	0.0	51	88.4	51
Sonitpur	53.2	82.6	65.9	51.1	70.6	45.3	14.5	105	83.5	90
Tinsukia	64.0	89.4	83.8	73.5	89.8	64.0	2.9	73	91.6	71
Udalguri	57.9	90.6	79.5	59.1	82.0	52.8	9.4	46	100.0	42
Assam	52.0	82.3	66.5	56.0	71.4	47.1	13.8	1,939	93.3	1,671

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	1.1	6.7	959	*	*	11	63.4	64
6-11	1.8	16.2	889	*	*	16	52.9	144
12-23	1.2	9.9	1,939	(53.0)	(13.2)	23	45.3	192
24-35	1.0	10.2	1,958	*	*	20	42.3	200
36-47	0.8	6.8	2,045	*	*	15	40.9	139
48-59	0.7	6.8	1,875	*	*	13	45.2	127
Sex								
Male	1.2	9.6	5,011	69.2	21.1	61	49.0	481
Female	0.8	8.3	4,654	(51.9)	(22.7)	36	43.4	384
Residence								
Urban	0.5	12.0	973	*	*	5	58.6	117
Rural	1.1	8.6	8,692	64.3	20.6	93	44.6	748
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	0.9	8.0	2,318	*	*	20	38.0	186
<5 years complete	0.8	10.6	1,197	*	*	10	39.5	127
5-9 years complete	1.3	9.1	4,087	62.6	26.2	52	47.5	373
10-11 years complete	0.7	9.8	844	*	*	6	50.4	82
12 or more years complete	0.7	8.0	1,219	*	*	9	64.6	98
Religion								
Hindu	1.1	8.5	5,132	58.4	19.5	56	50.0	435
Muslim	1.0	9.6	4,181	(68.6)	(25.2)	40	42.3	401
Christian	0.5	7.2	323	*	*	2	(53.4)	23
Other	(0.0)	(21.6)	29	*	*	0	*	6
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	0.7	8.7	903	*	*	7	44.4	78
Scheduled tribe	1.4	6.1	1,239	(53.0)	(18.8)	17	44.6	75
Other backward class	1.0	8.8	2,213	*	*	22	50.0	195
Other	1.0	9.6	5,219	(64.5)	(23.3)	53	45.6	503
Don't know	0.0	14.6	91	*	*	0	*	13
Total	1.0	9.0	9,665	62.7	21.7	98	46.5	865

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent-age of children taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percent-age given home remedy/ herbal/ other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given gruel	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution				
Age in months																
<6	2.0	959	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
6-11	5.2	889	(52.0)	(33.8)	(15.2)	(44.1)	(4.6)	(44.1)	(19.2)	(5.3)	(21.5)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(32.4)		46
12-23	3.9	1,939	56.3	55.6	24.5	61.1	5.1	62.8	13.3	11.9	27.8	0.0	10.1	28.5		75
24-35	3.2	1,958	42.5	57.6	24.3	61.7	7.3	61.7	16.3	5.4	14.0	1.6	2.4	25.4		62
36-47	2.0	2,045	(53.7)	(62.2)	(29.3)	(70.4)	(3.1)	(70.4)	(19.6)	(9.2)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(26.4)		41
48-59	2.1	1,875	(42.7)	(58.8)	(32.3)	(66.3)	(4.3)	(66.3)	(6.0)	(7.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(26.6)		40
Sex																
Male	3.1	5,011	51.5	52.4	27.7	60.1	4.9	60.9	18.6	7.2	21.1	0.0	6.8	25.2		155
Female	2.8	4,654	49.8	51.2	19.5	55.8	4.7	55.8	11.0	10.7	22.9	0.8	8.6	32.8		128
Residence																
Urban	3.5	973	(57.8)	(58.7)	(41.6)	(69.6)	(7.7)	(69.6)	(1.7)	(5.6)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(24.7)		35
Rural	2.9	8,692	49.8	50.9	21.5	56.5	4.4	57.1	17.0	9.2	21.3	0.4	7.9	29.2		249
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	3.3	2,318	49.4	59.0	26.5	62.8	3.9	62.8	19.5	5.7	27.2	1.3	9.2	29.6		77
<5 years complete	3.0	1,197	(44.4)	(45.0)	(15.6)	(57.8)	(0.0)	(57.8)	(12.0)	(12.1)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(36.5)		36
5-9 years complete	2.8	4,087	43.0	43.3	19.4	51.3	7.4	52.5	14.4	8.0	18.3	0.0	5.4	28.4		114
10-11 years complete	2.2	844	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		19
12 or more years complete	3.1	1,219	(66.3)	(67.2)	(42.9)	(67.2)	(3.5)	(67.2)	(11.6)	(14.6)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(23.1)		38

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea-Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments				Percent-age given home remedy/herbal/other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given gruel	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution			
Religion															
Hindu	3.1	5,132	52.1	62.4	26.4	68.6	4.8	68.6	12.4	10.0	27.1	0.6	5.6	22.7	158
Muslim	2.9	4,181	48.9	39.0	21.4	45.4	4.8	46.5	18.6	6.6	15.8	0.0	10.4	36.1	123
Christian	0.8	323	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	3.8	903	(43.7)	(64.7)	(40.6)	(69.2)	(2.7)	(69.2)	(2.4)	(4.5)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(26.0)	34
Scheduled tribe	1.8	1,239	(46.3)	(46.2)	(19.0)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(5.1)	(4.6)	(30.4)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(34.9)	22
Other backward class	3.2	2,213	61.1	68.5	19.1	72.8	2.2	72.8	17.8	18.6	29.3	1.4	9.0	16.4	70
Other	3.0	5,219	48.9	43.0	22.3	50.2	7.1	51.1	18.4	6.0	15.8	0.0	7.4	34.3	155
Don't know	2.1	91	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total	2.9	9,665	50.8	51.9	24.0	58.1	4.8	58.6	15.2	8.8	21.9	0.3	7.6	28.6	283

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				
		as usual							as usual									
Age in months																		
6-11	(4.6)	(23.6)	(35.8)	(32.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(22.0)	(37.0)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(36.5)	46
12-23	5.1	28.1	43.4	20.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	31.3	45.4	16.3	1.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	5.1	48.4	75
24-35	7.3	34.2	33.3	16.9	8.3	0.0	100.0	2.9	38.8	35.5	12.5	2.0	8.2	0.0	100.0	5.2	50.3	62
36-47	(3.1)	(35.8)	(28.8)	(26.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.1)	(36.2)	(27.4)	(26.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	(3.1)	(49.0)	41
48-59	(4.3)	(35.6)	(42.3)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.3)	(38.3)	(44.8)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.3)	(60.1)	40
Sex																		
Male	4.9	27.7	39.0	23.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	3.0	27.5	42.8	21.7	1.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	4.0	47.7	155
Female	4.7	34.8	34.9	21.8	3.1	0.8	100.0	3.5	39.6	33.9	17.2	1.3	2.8	1.8	100.0	4.7	44.5	128
Residence																		
Urban	(7.7)	(17.9)	(33.3)	(32.1)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.3)	(24.0)	(37.7)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.9)	(53.6)	35
Rural	4.4	32.7	37.7	21.3	3.5	0.4	100.0	3.1	34.2	38.9	19.3	1.5	2.1	0.9	100.0	4.4	45.2	249
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	3.9	39.9	34.4	19.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	3.9	43.9	29.6	18.5	0.0	2.4	1.7	100.0	3.9	52.3	77
<5 years complete	(0.0)	(25.6)	(46.5)	(21.0)	(4.1)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(25.6)	(49.2)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(2.7)	100.0	(0.0)	(46.1)	36
5-9 years complete	7.4	31.7	34.8	20.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	33.2	36.9	23.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	7.4	40.6	114
12 or more years complete	(3.5)	(19.7)	(42.5)	(30.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.4)	(25.6)	(45.7)	(18.8)	(2.4)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(51.8)	38
Religion																		
Hindu	4.8	32.9	36.5	23.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	3.0	36.2	39.7	17.1	0.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	4.0	56.5	158
Muslim	4.8	28.9	37.3	22.3	5.9	0.8	100.0	3.4	29.3	37.0	23.1	2.4	2.9	1.9	100.0	4.8	33.8	123
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	(2.7)	(39.7)	(29.5)	(27.6)	(0.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.7)	(53.5)	(23.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.7)	(62.4)	34
Scheduled tribe	(0.0)	(30.1)	(44.9)	(23.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.8)	(31.0)	(48.2)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.9)	22
Other backward class	2.2	30.2	44.6	19.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.0	47.5	18.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	2.2	61.6	70
Other	7.1	29.8	33.5	23.2	5.6	0.6	100.0	5.2	29.1	36.0	21.6	2.5	4.0	1.5	100.0	6.3	37.4	155
Total	4.8	30.9	37.1	22.6	4.2	0.3	100.0	3.2	33.0	38.8	19.7	1.4	3.2	0.8	100.0	4.3	46.2	283

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children age <6 months, children whose mother has completed 10-11 years of education, Christian children, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt(ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	87.8	4,693	89.4	469
20-24	91.4	4,961	91.6	2,560
25-34	90.3	8,798	90.5	4,307
35-49	88.5	9,994	85.5	1,072
Residence				
Urban	94.5	4,264	95.7	914
Rural	88.6	24,183	89.5	7,493
Schooling				
No schooling	82.0	6,536	81.9	1,893
<5 years complete	87.1	2,967	87.9	993
5-9 years complete	90.9	11,489	91.9	3,587
10-11 years complete	93.9	3,174	96.2	783
12 or more years complete	95.1	4,281	95.8	1,151
Religion				
Hindu	91.8	18,342	93.0	4,673
Muslim	84.4	9,093	85.9	3,449
Christian	91.8	913	94.6	262
Other	98.2	99	*	24
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	89.4	3,153	92.3	807
Scheduled tribe	91.6	3,705	93.3	1,089
Other backward class	92.1	7,926	93.0	2,002
Other	87.6	13,403	87.9	4,430
Don't know	73.6	260	73.7	79
Total	89.4	28,447	90.1	8,407

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	51.9	49.6	28.4	37.7	1,848	na	na	28.4	1,848	57.8	524
12-23	62.7	61.2	34.3	48.3	1,939	na	na	42.8	1,939	63.6	831
24-35	62.3	60.3	32.7	48.6	1,958	na	na	43.0	1,958	61.7	842
36-47	57.1	56.0	29.2	45.2	2,045	47.6	2,045	40.9	2,045	59.9	837
48-59	52.8	51.3	27.4	40.7	1,875	46.1	1,875	37.4	1,875	61.9	702
60-71	45.6	44.3	24.2	35.7	1,939	38.4	1,939	na	na	na	na
0-35	59.1	57.1	31.8	45.0	5,745	na	na	38.2	5,745	61.4	2,197
36-71	51.9	50.6	27.0	40.6	5,859	44.1	5,859	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	55.3	53.7	29.3	42.5	6,033	44.1	3,063	39.0	5,011	62.0	1,953
Female	55.7	54.0	29.5	43.2	5,571	44.1	2,796	38.3	4,654	60.3	1,783
Residence											
Urban	35.2	34.1	16.9	26.4	1,210	25.4	675	25.6	973	57.7	249
Rural	57.8	56.2	30.8	44.7	10,394	46.5	5,184	40.1	8,692	61.4	3,487
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	50.7	49.2	26.0	38.1	2,860	40.6	1,610	33.5	2,318	58.1	776
<5 years complete	55.6	53.8	29.8	41.5	1,489	45.2	821	36.8	1,197	60.0	440
5-9 years complete	58.4	56.4	31.4	45.6	4,828	47.6	2,319	41.1	4,087	61.6	1,681
10-11 years complete	59.1	58.2	30.9	46.0	1,006	45.3	481	44.6	844	64.1	376
12 or more years complete	52.6	51.5	27.9	41.9	1,421	37.4	627	38.0	1,219	63.5	463

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services-Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	59.5	58.1	31.2	47.0	6,156	46.0	3,093	42.6	5,132	63.2	2,187
Muslim	50.5	48.5	27.2	37.3	5,039	41.9	2,564	33.5	4,181	57.6	1,399
Christian	56.7	56.3	29.0	46.9	378	42.7	181	42.5	323	66.6	137
Other	(47.7)	(47.7)	(17.8)	(40.1)	32	*	21	(43.0)	29	*	12
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	59.6	57.9	35.5	48.4	1,085	47.2	553	44.2	903	66.3	399
Scheduled tribe	60.2	59.2	31.0	46.2	1,468	44.7	740	42.0	1,239	63.2	521
Other backward class	61.2	59.9	32.2	49.5	2,630	47.3	1,295	43.7	2,213	63.7	967
Other	51.5	49.7	26.9	38.6	6,310	42.2	3,217	35.0	5,219	58.6	1,825
Don't know	45.9	40.4	25.0	24.3	111	40.1	55	26.8	91	(29.9)	24
Total	55.5	53.9	29.4	42.8	11,604	44.1	5,859	38.7	9,665	61.2	3,736

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	35.6	34.6	22.7	20.8	1,210	32.9	32.5	20.3	18.5	1,210
Rural	60.0	58.5	40.9	35.2	10,394	53.2	52.4	35.1	31.6	10,367
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	51.9	50.7	33.0	28.3	2,860	46.8	45.9	28.6	25.6	2,848
<5 years complete	56.3	54.3	36.8	31.5	1,489	50.0	49.0	30.8	27.7	1,486
5-9 years complete	61.2	59.7	42.5	36.3	4,828	53.5	52.8	36.0	31.7	4,819
10-11 years complete	60.8	59.5	43.8	38.2	1,006	54.6	54.0	37.9	36.0	1,005
12 or more years complete	54.8	53.9	38.2	34.6	1,421	49.9	49.4	35.3	32.6	1,418
Religion										
Hindu	63.9	62.3	44.7	38.9	6,156	57.1	56.5	38.7	35.0	6,146
Muslim	49.6	48.4	31.9	26.7	5,039	43.2	42.3	26.9	23.7	5,021
Christian	58.7	57.3	42.0	41.1	378	56.6	55.6	40.1	37.8	378
Other	(43.5)	(43.5)	(32.5)	(19.4)	32	(39.0)	(39.0)	(21.2)	(18.0)	32
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	62.5	60.1	46.8	40.9	1,085	54.8	53.9	39.0	35.9	1,084
Scheduled tribe	66.9	65.9	46.7	41.1	1,468	60.9	60.1	41.0	37.4	1,467
Other backward class	64.6	63.4	45.3	39.7	2,630	59.1	58.6	40.7	36.0	2,626
Other	51.6	50.2	33.5	28.6	6,310	45.1	44.2	28.4	25.6	6,293
Don't know	46.3	41.6	24.7	11.0	111	32.1	32.1	8.9	3.1	108
Total	57.5	56.0	39.0	33.7	11,604	51.0	50.3	33.6	30.2	11,577

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services.

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	8.3	19.9	-0.6	9.8	21.0	6.4	-0.7	6.3	19.5	1.1	-1.0	728
6-8	4.7	19.0	-0.4	9.4	21.2	2.8	-0.8	5.3	15.7	0.8	-1.0	371
9-11	8.7	21.5	-0.9	7.0	20.7	3.1	-0.8	7.5	24.8	0.5	-1.1	439
12-17	16.8	38.3	-1.5	6.2	17.0	3.0	-0.8	8.0	26.9	1.2	-1.3	945
18-23	21.8	47.4	-1.8	4.9	15.4	2.9	-0.8	9.8	33.0	0.9	-1.4	852
24-35	15.9	36.9	-1.5	7.0	19.1	1.4	-0.9	8.8	32.3	0.3	-1.5	1,828
36-47	13.6	40.0	-1.6	4.9	14.6	1.3	-0.9	8.2	31.2	0.3	-1.5	1,945
48-59	14.5	39.8	-1.7	5.0	14.9	1.7	-0.9	8.1	34.3	0.3	-1.6	1,760
Sex												
Male	15.2	37.9	-1.5	6.2	17.5	2.3	-0.8	8.5	31.1	0.6	-1.4	4,595
Female	13.4	34.8	-1.4	6.2	16.5	2.4	-0.8	7.8	28.4	0.5	-1.4	4,273
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	11.5	32.4	-1.3	5.7	16.0	2.6	-0.8	6.6	26.5	0.8	-1.3	3,681
<24	18.4	44.5	-1.7	5.3	17.5	2.0	-0.9	12.0	36.2	0.4	-1.6	782
24-47	19.1	41.8	-1.6	7.0	19.0	1.7	-1.0	9.5	35.7	0.2	-1.6	2,213
48+	12.1	34.3	-1.3	6.5	16.5	2.4	-0.8	7.7	26.9	0.6	-1.3	2,028
Birth order³												
1	11.4	32.3	-1.3	5.6	15.9	2.6	-0.8	6.4	26.4	0.8	-1.3	3,660
2-3	15.3	37.3	-1.4	6.3	17.0	2.1	-0.9	8.4	29.8	0.5	-1.4	3,803
4-5	18.8	44.0	-1.7	6.9	19.7	1.4	-1.0	11.8	38.7	0.0	-1.7	958
6+	19.9	48.4	-1.8	9.2	22.6	3.1	-1.1	12.2	43.4	0.0	-1.8	282
Size at birth³												
Very small	19.4	48.8	-1.9	4.8	23.0	0.4	-1.2	17.0	47.6	0.0	-1.9	158
Small	16.7	37.9	-1.5	7.5	19.4	1.6	-1.0	11.1	34.3	0.5	-1.6	1,087
Average or larger	13.4	34.9	-1.4	5.9	16.2	2.6	-0.8	7.2	28.0	0.6	-1.3	6,851
Don't know	17.4	45.8	-1.7	7.3	20.8	0.8	-1.0	10.4	36.8	0.0	-1.7	606

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children-Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	7.5	22.3	-1.0	4.5	13.2	3.7	-0.7	5.4	21.4	1.8	-1.0	888
Rural	14.5	39.8	-1.7	5.0	14.9	1.7	-0.9	8.1	34.3	0.3	-1.6	1,760
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	22.4	47.5	-1.8	8.4	22.0	1.9	-1.1	13.9	44.3	0.2	-1.8	2,084
<5 years complete	17.2	45.7	-1.6	7.5	19.6	1.5	-1.0	10.5	37.3	0.1	-1.6	1,071
5-9 years complete	12.8	35.2	-1.4	5.9	16.4	2.0	-0.8	6.6	26.8	0.5	-1.4	3,723
10-11 years complete	7.7	25.2	-1.0	4.5	13.6	4.2	-0.6	3.1	19.6	1.0	-1.0	772
12 or more years complete	5.5	17.8	-0.8	3.1	10.2	3.6	-0.5	3.3	13.0	1.7	-0.8	1,130
Religion												
Hindu	10.7	30.5	-1.2	5.2	15.2	2.4	-0.8	6.0	24.5	0.7	-1.2	4,724
Muslim	18.7	43.5	-1.7	7.2	19.4	2.1	-0.9	10.6	36.5	0.4	-1.6	3,819
Christian	17.4	40.7	-1.5	8.3	16.3	3.0	-0.8	9.9	29.5	0.2	-1.4	303
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.3	36.6	-1.3	6.0	16.2	2.1	-0.8	7.9	27.8	0.5	-1.4	861
Scheduled tribe	9.8	28.2	-1.2	4.8	10.5	2.0	-0.6	4.0	18.5	0.6	-1.1	1,134
Other backward class	11.1	31.6	-1.2	6.3	17.9	2.5	-0.8	6.1	26.8	0.7	-1.3	2,062
Other	17.1	40.2	-1.6	6.5	18.4	2.4	-0.9	9.9	34.0	0.5	-1.5	4,726
Don't know	21.7	49.1	-1.9	6.4	17.3	0.7	-1.0	15.2	42.0	0.0	-1.8	85

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children-Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	14.2	36.3	-1.4	6.2	17.0	2.3	-0.8	8.1	29.8	0.6	-1.4	8,703
Not interviewed but in the household	21.0	38.5	-1.8	9.1	23.7	3.6	-0.9	12.9	34.3	0.0	-1.7	77
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	24.4	46.9	-1.8	6.4	11.8	2.5	-0.6	11.9	29.2	0.0	-1.5	88
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	17.6	43.1	-1.7	7.1	22.0	1.0	-1.1	12.0	40.1	0.3	-1.7	2,457
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.8	35.1	-1.4	6.1	16.0	2.7	-0.8	7.3	27.7	0.6	-1.3	5,417
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	6.6	23.7	-0.9	3.6	9.4	3.9	-0.4	2.0	13.9	1.2	-0.8	828
Missing	16.4	40.9	-1.5	11.4	18.1	1.5	-0.9	9.8	25.8	1.5	-1.5	72
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	14.3	36.5	-1.4	6.4	17.3	2.4	-0.9	8.3	30.2	0.6	-1.4	8,216
Living with one or neither parent	14.2	35.2	-1.4	3.5	13.3	1.4	-0.7	6.3	25.4	0.6	-1.3	652
Total	14.3	36.4	-1.4	6.2	17.0	2.3	-0.8	8.1	29.8	0.6	-1.4	8,868
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	20.9	46.5	-1.8	4.0	13.7	1.2	-0.8	11.4	36.4	0.3	-1.6	1,365

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	93.0	60.8	87.5	368	7.7	342
Rural	94.7	65.9	91.9	3,483	5.9	3,297
Sex						
Male	95.1	65.0	92.1	1,987	5.9	1,889
Female	93.9	65.8	90.8	1,864	6.2	1,750
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.0	70.3	91.6	837	6.5	786
<5 years complete	93.2	61.8	89.8	441	2.2	411
5-9 years complete	94.0	64.0	91.2	1,696	6.0	1,595
10-11 years complete	96.9	67.3	92.7	344	6.7	333
12 or more years complete	96.4	63.9	92.5	533	8.1	514
Religion						
Hindu	95.2	67.7	91.4	2,045	6.2	1,946
Muslim	93.6	61.8	91.5	1,678	5.8	1,570
Christian	95.9	75.6	91.0	120	7.5	115
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.9	67.0	92.0	365	6.5	350
Scheduled tribe	95.9	75.3	94.5	474	4.4	455
Other backward class	96.3	67.1	91.4	906	6.5	873
Other	93.1	62.1	90.6	2,065	6.1	1,923
Don't know	(96.1)	(67.2)	(94.1)	41	(6.8)	39
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ⁴	94.4	65.5	91.3	2,973	6.4	2,807
Dai (TBA)	96.0	58.7	92.9	565	5.0	543
Other/no one	92.8	76.9	90.8	313	4.1	290
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.5	64.7	91.3	2,831	6.7	2,676
At home	94.5	67.2	92.0	1,015	4.2	959
Total	94.5	65.4	91.5	3,851	6.0	3,640

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children who were delivered in an "other" place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Assam, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	6.6	71.6	5.3	1.8	4.7	9.9	100.0	93.4	263	3.9	265
2-3	4.5	65.1	8.9	2.1	2.7	16.7	100.0	95.5	349	5.5	351
4-5	1.8	55.8	11.2	2.3	7.0	21.9	100.0	98.2	340	7.3	343
6-8	2.7	23.6	15.4	3.7	5.3	49.4	100.0	97.3	399	10.8	403
9-11	7.2	13.9	5.4	2.4	4.9	66.4	100.0	92.8	484	14.7	486
12-17	5.8	5.7	3.8	1.6	1.4	81.6	100.0	94.2	1,013	14.1	1,028
18-23	8.8	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.5	83.4	100.0	91.2	874	16.2	911
<4	5.4	67.9	7.4	2.0	3.6	13.8	100.0	94.6	611	4.8	616
<6	4.1	63.6	8.8	2.1	4.8	16.7	100.0	95.9	952	5.7	959
6-9	4.5	20.6	13.0	3.5	5.2	53.1	100.0	95.5	549	12.9	554
12-15	5.5	6.6	3.9	2.0	1.5	80.4	100.0	94.5	684	12.6	696
12-23	7.2	4.8	3.3	1.3	1.0	82.5	100.0	92.8	1,887	15.1	1,939
20-23	9.5	3.0	2.4	0.9	0.7	83.5	100.0	90.5	593	14.6	626

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	≥36.0	na	na	408	11.0	36.8	9.5	389	*	*	*	*	11	97.3	11.0	36.5	9.2	399
9-11	≥36.0	na	na	503	18.3	17.4	5.4	450	(37.4)	(25.6)	(33.2)	(7.7)	35	95.5	18.8	18.5	5.6	484
12-17	≥36.0	na	na	1,050	31.3	23.7	9.0	953	29.3	26.9	25.0	10.2	59	95.9	31.0	23.8	9.1	1,013
18-23	≥36.0	na	na	896	37.2	29.0	9.9	797	31.6	33.1	34.9	14.9	73	94.2	36.8	29.5	10.3	871
Sex																		
Male	≥36.0	3.7	5.7	2,937	27.3	27.1	8.9	1,367	33.3	19.5	32.9	6.7	81	96.2	26.9	27.5	8.8	1,448
Female	≥36.0	4.8	6.7	2,705	28.3	25.2	8.5	1,222	26.4	34.3	29.6	14.2	100	94.4	28.8	25.5	9.0	1,322
Residence																		
Urban	≥36.0	4.9	6.4	541	37.7	28.9	10.3	241	*	*	*	*	28	94.1	36.8	30.8	11.8	269
Rural	≥36.0	4.2	6.2	5,103	26.8	26.0	8.6	2,348	26.9	27.5	28.2	8.3	153	95.5	26.8	26.1	8.5	2,501
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	≥36.0	4.4	7.0	1,226	29.1	25.3	9.2	566	(22.7)	(42.0)	(23.7)	(13.4)	39	95.0	29.9	25.2	9.5	605
<5 years complete	≥36.0	(2.3)	6.3	645	23.6	25.2	9.3	288	(29.9)	(25.1)	(20.4)	(5.4)	30	93.4	23.7	24.7	8.9	318
5-9 years complete	≥36.0	4.3	5.9	2,468	26.0	27.3	8.4	1,123	21.9	16.9	28.7	6.6	81	94.7	25.4	27.4	8.3	1,204
10-11 years complete	≥36.0	4.2	6.5	514	30.1	24.5	8.7	249	*	*	*	*	9	98.1	30.5	25.3	9.0	258
12 or more years complete	≥36.0	5.2	5.9	791	33.2	26.5	8.4	364	*	*	*	*	22	97.9	33.5	28.4	9.4	386
Religion																		
Hindu	≥36.0	4.7	5.9	3,046	30.2	27.8	8.7	1,402	31.6	22.8	34.7	7.5	80	96.3	29.8	28.2	8.6	1,481
Muslim	≥36.0	3.7	6.9	2,404	23.7	23.7	8.1	1,094	28.3	29.9	28.3	14.0	97	94.2	24.2	24.1	8.6	1,191
Christian	≥36.0	(4.2)	(5.7)	182	40.1	32.8	17.6	88	*	*	*	*	5	95.6	41.3	32.5	16.8	93

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices-Continued

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
							minimum meal frequency											
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	≥36.0	3.2	5.2	528	30.8	25.6	8.9	256	*	*	*	*	9	98.9	30.6	27.0	8.6	265
Scheduled tribe	≥36.0	4.5	6.1	719	31.7	28.5	9.9	333	*	*	*	*	15	96.7	32.2	28.6	9.7	349
Other backward class	≥36.0	4.9	5.9	1,319	32.4	27.6	9.7	618	*	*	*	*	23	97.3	31.7	27.5	9.3	642
Other	≥36.0	4.0	6.7	3,023	24.4	25.2	8.1	1,350	27.2	29.0	30.3	14.4	132	93.5	24.8	25.6	8.7	1,482
Don't know	≥36.0	*	*	56	(15.4)	(24.5)	(2.3)	32	*	*	*	*	2	(100.0)	(14.7)	(23.4)	(2.2)	33
Total	≥36.0	4.3	6.2	5,644	27.8	26.2	8.7	2,589	29.5	27.6	31.1	10.8	181	95.4	27.8	26.6	8.9	2,771

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³	
Baksa	77.1	117	(62.9)	29	32.4	10.5	22.4	272
Barpeta	72.2	212	(56.7)	58	41.7	16.6	33.1	498
Bongaigaon	68.6	81	(68.3)	22	39.1	23.6	32.9	194
Cachar	29.3	226	(28.6)	55	36.3	30.6	36.3	493
Chirang	76.2	62	(75.3)	12	40.1	12.9	24.7	139
Darrang	66.8	110	(59.9)	28	43.5	19.2	37.9	307
Dhemaji	67.4	90	(79.5)	25	35.5	6.2	15.8	214
Dhubri	64.9	309	(60.0)	81	47.4	22.2	39.0	694
Dibrugarh	69.5	154	(69.9)	43	33.3	22.4	33.0	328
Dima Hasao	60.7	24	(75.4)	6	34.7	6.3	18.2	64
Goalpara	78.1	135	(59.6)	32	42.7	22.1	39.5	308
Golaghat	80.8	117	(68.9)	33	32.6	13.9	20.2	261
Hailakandi	34.8	106	(45.1)	23	38.0	19.1	32.5	230
Jorhat	67.9	113	(71.6)	27	25.5	14.8	18.1	271
Kamrup	64.6	161	(80.6)	40	33.3	18.8	29.6	381
Kamrup Metropolitan	61.4	116	*	16	24.6	11.0	23.1	247
Karbi Anglong	81.2	92	(63.0)	20	28.1	18.7	23.7	273
Karimganj	32.1	190	(36.7)	41	42.3	17.6	35.6	463
Kokrajhar	75.1	97	(63.0)	22	30.6	15.7	27.1	222
Lakhimpur	77.6	120	(63.0)	30	29.3	11.2	24.2	281
Morigaon	65.9	155	69.4	45	38.4	10.3	25.8	336
Nagaon	73.9	415	(72.7)	98	38.4	13.2	31.3	885
Nalbari	73.0	83	(84.1)	21	26.8	15.3	20.0	185
Sivasagar	65.3	109	(60.3)	31	35.5	8.3	22.2	287
Sonitpur	67.3	202	(53.7)	42	28.7	21.5	26.9	421
Tinsukia	66.6	162	(86.2)	46	36.0	14.8	32.7	373
Udalguri	80.7	93	(70.3)	24	39.1	18.3	31.8	241
Assam	65.4	3,851	63.6	951	36.4	17.0	29.8	8,868

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	29.6	20.4	0.3	50.3	713
12-23	27.4	17.0	0.8	45.1	1,800
24-35	25.2	10.3	0.5	35.9	1,793
36-47	21.5	7.7	0.3	29.5	1,902
48-59	19.3	7.0	0.3	26.5	1,755
Sex					
Male	24.2	11.3	0.5	35.9	4,183
Female	23.6	11.4	0.4	35.4	3,779
Birth order¹					
1	23.8	10.9	0.6	35.3	3,222
2-3	24.8	11.8	0.3	36.9	3,425
4-5	22.0	11.4	0.4	33.7	884
6+	23.1	13.3	0.0	36.4	262
Residence					
Urban	18.7	8.5	0.5	27.6	736
Rural	24.4	11.7	0.4	36.5	7,227
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	25.4	14.9	0.2	40.5	1,959
<5 years complete	26.6	10.1	0.3	37.0	996
5-9 years complete	22.8	10.8	0.5	34.2	3,320
10-11 years complete	25.0	9.5	0.6	35.1	673
12 or more years complete	21.6	8.6	0.5	30.7	917
Religion					
Hindu	23.2	13.1	0.6	36.9	4,202
Muslim	24.9	9.4	0.3	34.5	3,452
Christian	22.3	10.9	0.0	33.2	288
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	19.0	12.2	0.3	31.5	770
Scheduled tribe	25.1	11.9	0.5	37.4	1,014
Other backward class	22.7	14.1	0.5	37.3	1,862
Other	25.0	9.9	0.4	35.3	4,244
Don't know	24.5	11.6	1.0	37.2	73

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children-Continued

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	24.0	11.4	0.4	35.9	7,793
Not interviewed but in the household	22.8	5.1	0.0	27.9	72
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	16.3	9.8	0.0	26.2	97
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	24.1	11.2	0.4	35.7	7,369
Living with one or neither parent	21.3	13.1	1.0	35.4	593
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	21.0	8.5	0.4	30.0	4,024
Mildly anaemic	26.9	13.0	0.4	40.4	3,050
Moderately/severely anaemic	27.8	20.3	0.4	48.6	722
Total	23.9	11.4	0.4	35.7	7,962
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.9	38.4	2.1	69.4	1,229

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	15.9	15.2	403	100.0	421
9-11	36.3	14.5	484	63.7	486	21.1	19.7	486	99.5	506
12-17	59.7	28.9	1,013	62.8	1,028	21.0	23.7	1,028	99.6	1,073
18-23	69.7	38.7	874	63.5	911	23.4	32.5	911	99.5	944
24-35	na	na	na	51.5	1,958	20.3	33.3	1,958	99.8	2,027
36-47	na	na	na	44.5	2,045	20.4	32.6	2,045	99.4	2,111
48-59	na	na	na	43.5	1,875	19.8	32.7	1,875	99.6	1,930
Sex										
Male	57.5	28.4	1,244	51.7	4,333	20.5	30.7	4,541	99.5	4,708
Female	59.9	30.8	1,128	51.1	3,970	20.4	29.6	4,165	99.7	4,302
Birth order										
1	54.5	25.4	985	54.4	3,523	20.1	31.8	3,695	99.7	3,636
2-3	61.6	33.2	1,075	50.8	3,598	21.0	29.8	3,775	99.6	3,757
4-5	63.2	30.5	263	45.5	915	20.5	26.7	960	99.7	959
6+	(51.6)	(28.9)	49	40.3	267	16.7	25.4	277	98.3	276
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	58.6	29.7	2,201	58.2	4,533	21.2	29.3	4,921	99.7	4,910
Not breastfeeding	59.4	27.2	171	43.3	3,770	19.5	31.3	3,785	99.4	3,717
Residence										
Urban	58.4	29.1	232	58.5	845	19.3	31.1	883	99.9	906
Rural	58.6	29.6	2,140	50.6	7,458	20.6	30.1	7,823	99.6	8,105

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children-Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	62.3	35.7	522	44.4	2,037	17.5	25.3	2,119	99.3	2,174
<5 years complete	60.7	28.1	272	46.0	1,046	20.2	26.4	1,092	99.8	1,121
5-9 years complete	56.6	26.2	1,024	52.7	3,470	20.7	32.0	3,649	99.5	3,706
10-11 years complete	58.7	29.9	220	57.2	726	23.8	34.4	767	99.9	779
12 or more years complete	57.2	31.3	333	62.4	1,024	23.5	34.4	1,079	99.9	1,124
Religion										
Hindu	61.1	27.5	1,277	55.1	4,416	20.1	30.3	4,625	99.8	4,747
Muslim	54.3	31.7	1,019	46.3	3,585	20.2	29.3	3,756	99.4	3,921
Christian	74.9	35.1	71	58.3	276	27.8	38.7	298	99.7	319
Other	*	*	5	(47.4)	26	(28.6)	(37.6)	27	*	23
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	59.8	22.4	236	57.1	790	24.1	34.2	819	99.7	875
Scheduled tribe	69.5	35.7	296	52.5	1,070	19.3	31.5	1,124	99.9	1,133
Other backward class	60.9	27.2	557	55.3	1,885	20.5	29.0	1,971	99.7	2,055
Other	54.8	30.5	1,257	48.6	4,482	20.3	29.8	4,708	99.5	4,865
Don't know	(61.6)	(28.2)	25	45.6	75	8.1	21.9	83	100.0	83
Total	58.6	29.6	2,371	51.4	8,303	20.5	30.2	8,706	99.6	9,011
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	49.3	20.7	340	12.2	1,269	0.8	15.0	1,339	95.9	1,426

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order, breastfeeding status and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	99.8	3,811
Rural	99.5	20,674
Religion of household head		
Hindu	99.7	15,628
Muslim	99.4	7,971
Christian	99.5	817
Other	98.8	68
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	99.7	2,705
Scheduled tribe	99.6	3,093
Other backward class	99.7	6,613
Other	99.5	11,846
Don't know	99.5	227
Total	99.6	24,485
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	97.2	3,412

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Baksa	99.2	732
Barpeta	99.5	1,230
Bongaigaon	99.9	559
Cachar	99.9	1,455
Chirang	98.4	361
Darrang	99.3	733
Dhemaji	99.2	512
Dhubri	98.8	1,567
Dibrugarh	99.8	1,066
Dima Hasao	100.0	152
Goalpara	99.6	742
Golaghat	100.0	899
Hailakandi	99.8	549
Jorhat	99.8	954
Kamrup	98.9	1,210
Kamrup Metropolitan	99.9	1,099
Karbi Anglong	99.8	679
Karimganj	99.6	955
Kokrajhar	99.6	663
Lakhimpur	99.9	783
Morigaon	99.3	728
Nagaon	99.8	2,090
Nalbari	99.7	592
Sivasagar	99.9	939
Sonitpur	99.7	1,489
Tinsukia	99.9	1,080
Udalguri	99.7	670
Assam	99.6	24,485

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Assam, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	20.3	31.9	40.5	7.2	100.0	28,447
Pulses or beans	62.8	30.6	6.2	0.4	100.0	28,447
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.1	29.5	5.3	0.1	100.0	28,447
Fruits	7.4	36.2	54.7	1.6	100.0	28,447
Eggs	5.8	61.7	29.9	2.6	100.0	28,447
Fish	12.8	63.9	21.9	1.5	100.0	28,447
Chicken or meat	2.3	48.2	46.7	2.8	100.0	28,447
Fish or chicken or meat	13.5	66.9	18.5	1.1	100.0	28,447
Fried foods	53.2	26.2	17.9	2.6	100.0	28,447
Aerated drinks	6.1	9.6	51.2	33.1	100.0	28,447
MEN						
Milk or curd	18.9	38.6	36.3	6.3	100.0	3,846
Pulses or beans	70.0	27.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	3,846
Dark green leafy vegetables	67.7	26.1	6.0	0.2	100.0	3,846
Fruits	7.0	39.7	52.1	1.2	100.0	3,846
Eggs	5.1	68.1	25.0	1.8	100.0	3,846
Fish	10.5	69.7	18.5	1.3	100.0	3,846
Chicken or meat	2.2	53.5	42.3	2.1	100.0	3,846
Fish or chicken or meat	11.7	70.6	16.7	1.0	100.0	3,846
Fried foods	47.8	24.2	18.5	9.5	100.0	3,846
Aerated drinks	9.2	9.6	54.3	27.0	100.0	3,846

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	38.8	15.6	3.4	0.6	4,364	33.3	11.4	3.6	0.2	622
20-29	26.4	9.9	10.0	1.3	8,718	20.1	5.2	9.8	1.1	1,129
30-39	20.9	8.3	17.2	2.5	7,411	16.9	4.8	18.0	2.1	1,070
40-49	20.9	9.1	19.9	3.7	6,009	17.2	5.9	17.2	2.9	888
Marital status										
Never married	33.8	14.0	6.6	1.2	6,271	23.8	8.0	8.9	0.7	1,423
Currently married	22.8	8.8	15.3	2.3	18,886	18.6	5.2	15.5	2.2	2,253
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	27.6	13.1	14.0	2.4	1,346	(32.8)	(6.7)	(3.6)	(3.6)	32
Residence										
Urban	17.9	7.8	26.1	6.0	3,936	15.4	4.5	24.8	4.3	607
Rural	27.0	10.6	10.9	1.4	22,567	21.7	6.7	10.5	1.1	3,101
Schooling										
No schooling	33.1	13.9	7.3	0.9	6,185	25.5	7.9	8.1	1.1	534
<5 years complete	28.9	12.5	9.9	1.5	2,763	26.8	7.0	7.7	0.3	436
5-9 years complete	25.8	10.1	12.4	1.8	10,654	23.2	8.1	9.7	1.0	1,512
10-11 years complete	20.1	7.4	18.3	3.2	2,973	17.7	3.7	14.7	2.7	480
12 or more years complete	15.5	5.2	23.0	4.1	3,927	10.5	2.9	24.6	3.6	747
Religion										
Hindu	24.6	9.9	14.2	2.2	17,175	20.3	6.3	14.1	2.0	2,503
Muslim	28.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	8,384	22.3	6.4	10.1	1.1	1,079
Christian	25.2	10.4	7.8	1.5	849	13.5	5.8	7.1	0.7	115
Other	19.6	7.6	19.0	4.2	93	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	26.4	10.4	12.6	2.3	2,936	25.9	8.2	12.8	2.1	411
Scheduled tribe	14.4	3.6	14.2	1.8	3,456	7.3	2.5	14.6	1.1	555
Other backward class	27.6	11.9	11.9	1.6	7,440	24.3	8.2	11.5	1.7	1,048
Other	27.1	10.8	13.9	2.3	12,428	21.4	5.9	13.3	1.7	1,674
Don't know	43.4	20.0	7.6	0.5	242	*	*	*	*	20
Total age 15-49	25.7	10.2	13.2	2.1	26,502	20.7	6.3	12.9	1.7	3,708
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	17.5	6.3	14.5	0.5	324
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	20.4	6.3	13.0	1.6	4,033
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	36.5	15.2	7.8	0.9	3,422	35.6	12.5	5.0	0.4	1,184

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	34.4	7.3	1.0	42.7	4,501	13.1	9.8	0.6	23.5	604
20-29	37.1	8.1	0.5	45.7	9,469	13.2	7.0	0.7	20.8	1,111
30-39	36.5	8.9	0.6	46.0	7,600	14.9	10.5	0.9	26.3	1,060
40-49	39.7	8.6	0.6	48.9	5,968	14.0	16.7	0.9	31.6	862
Marital status										
Never married	34.5	7.4	1.0	42.9	6,152	13.2	8.6	0.3	22.1	1,387
Currently married	37.5	8.5	0.5	46.6	20,049	14.3	11.6	1.1	27.0	2,219
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	41.5	9.6	0.7	51.7	1,338	(5.9)	(49.0)	(3.7)	(58.6)	30
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.2	21.0	0.6	44.8	1,085	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	42.9	8.5	0.4	51.8	5,568	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	36.2	7.6	0.7	44.5	20,886	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	35.8	7.6	0.8	44.2	3,959	10.1	7.4	0.4	17.9	576
Rural	37.3	8.4	0.6	46.3	23,579	14.6	11.4	0.9	26.8	3,061
Schooling										
No schooling	39.6	10.5	0.8	50.9	6,395	14.5	15.6	1.0	31.1	528
<5 years complete	37.9	9.4	1.1	48.4	2,895	15.8	15.2	1.1	32.2	435
5-9 years complete	36.2	7.7	0.6	44.5	11,167	14.2	10.3	1.1	25.7	1,482
10-11 years complete	35.7	6.8	0.6	43.1	3,052	12.2	7.5	0.2	19.8	468
12 or more years complete	35.8	6.8	0.3	42.9	4,030	12.5	7.6	0.2	20.2	724
Religion										
Hindu	38.4	9.0	0.8	48.2	17,669	14.4	11.3	1.0	26.6	2,441
Muslim	34.1	6.6	0.4	41.1	8,887	12.3	9.7	0.3	22.3	1,069
Christian	41.6	11.6	0.6	53.8	889	18.6	10.0	1.0	29.6	115
Other	27.8	2.2	0.9	30.9	94	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	37.4	9.2	0.9	47.5	3,016	12.3	9.5	1.1	22.9	404
Scheduled tribe	39.4	9.0	0.2	48.5	3,586	16.6	11.5	0.4	28.4	541
Other backward class	39.6	9.5	1.0	50.0	7,714	15.3	13.0	1.3	29.6	1,037
Other	34.7	7.2	0.5	42.4	12,972	12.4	9.3	0.5	22.2	1,634
Don't know	41.9	10.6	2.2	54.7	250	*	*	*	*	20
Total age 15-49	37.1	8.3	0.6	46.0	27,539	13.8	10.8	0.8	25.4	3,637
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	19.8	16.5	1.1	37.4	320
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	11.2	0.8	26.4	3,957
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.6	21.1	3.4	68.1	3,625	18.7	17.9	2.9	39.4	1,176

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Assam, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Baksa	39.0	235	53.1	857	17.8	15.2	837
Barpeta	30.2	447	35.5	1,376	26.5	12.0	1,347
Bongaigaon	34.5	196	48.0	606	19.2	13.4	566
Cachar	30.8	480	51.0	1,643	31.5	7.7	1,563
Chirang	35.6	127	50.3	386	21.9	15.6	377
Darrang	45.4	284	45.1	834	27.3	9.6	790
Dhemaji	38.9	193	39.8	594	17.1	12.4	560
Dhubri	42.6	644	52.5	1,656	30.8	9.4	1,573
Dibrugarh	52.6	303	53.7	1,251	29.3	14.9	1,212
Dima Hasao	28.9	55	39.8	162	16.2	14.5	154
Goalpara	36.0	273	49.7	836	24.2	11.6	798
Golaghat	33.2	235	45.5	1,030	26.8	12.8	1,011
Hailakandi	29.0	209	47.2	636	33.2	7.4	610
Jorhat	38.0	251	42.6	1,070	29.7	10.6	1,035
Kamrup	33.7	300	51.1	1,383	18.9	14.6	1,366
Kamrup Metropolitan	34.5	188	53.8	1,017	17.3	26.3	1,051
Karbi Anglong	24.6	258	39.1	741	17.3	13.8	689
Karimganj	24.6	428	42.2	1,156	30.3	10.5	1,086
Kokrajhar	40.4	203	51.0	715	21.7	11.9	692
Lakhimpur	31.8	246	39.0	909	21.0	15.5	870
Morigaon	38.2	293	41.4	830	28.1	11.0	778
Nagaon	35.4	765	38.1	2,374	28.5	17.1	2,258
Nalbari	45.3	162	44.1	697	20.5	17.7	674
Sivasagar	33.5	253	35.2	1,050	31.0	13.9	1,002
Sonitpur	27.0	392	48.4	1,701	20.8	12.9	1,642
Tinsukia	42.6	325	49.6	1,259	35.8	12.6	1,220
Udalguri	39.7	219	54.8	770	20.0	10.1	741
Assam	35.7	7,962	46.0	27,539	25.7	13.2	26,502

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	79.1	85.8	43.9	64.3	38.7	57.3	8.4	19.8	51.3	54.3	1,531	1,192
15-19	77.4	81.9	41.6	59.6	36.0	52.4	5.3	19.1	47.0	51.2	732	645
20-24	80.7	90.4	46.0	69.7	41.1	63.1	11.3	20.6	55.2	58.0	800	547
25-29	79.9	94.5	47.6	76.6	41.2	70.0	9.7	25.4	61.1	71.5	806	626
30-39	78.1	91.7	47.7	73.5	39.7	66.1	10.2	23.6	57.2	69.0	1,269	1,109
40-49	73.4	88.9	39.4	71.1	33.6	65.8	9.5	22.5	53.0	67.8	1,006	919
Residence												
Urban	90.7	95.6	62.4	77.3	47.6	70.3	16.0	30.2	73.3	78.8	798	644
Rural	75.0	88.5	40.9	69.2	36.3	62.7	8.0	20.9	51.2	61.7	3,814	3,203
Schooling												
No schooling	58.7	78.5	23.3	54.8	23.8	45.1	2.9	10.4	36.5	47.1	1,022	546
<5 years complete	64.7	84.2	30.7	61.8	24.3	58.6	2.2	11.8	42.2	54.9	452	447
5-9 years complete	79.9	88.3	44.8	67.8	37.6	61.9	7.8	18.0	55.1	61.2	1,884	1,576
10-11 years complete	91.5	97.5	58.9	79.6	51.9	72.5	13.7	30.5	69.4	77.3	530	489
12 or more years complete	96.9	98.2	72.2	86.4	59.2	79.0	24.0	40.8	78.4	81.1	725	788
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	87.8	92.4	53.9	74.7	45.8	67.5	13.0	24.7	64.7	68.3	2,752	2,942
No	62.9	80.8	30.9	57.2	27.1	52.4	4.1	15.0	40.7	52.5	1,860	905
Marital status												
Never married	82.5	88.2	46.4	67.9	41.7	60.2	9.1	23.6	54.2	59.4	1,067	1,487
Currently married	76.8	90.9	44.7	72.5	37.9	66.6	9.7	21.8	55.7	68.4	3,290	2,326
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	69.8	(68.6)	35.9	(49.7)	28.4	(48.0)	6.4	(14.1)	49.4	(31.8)	254	34

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS-Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	86.7	93.8	59.1	81.6	52.0	74.2	19.2	32.0	72.4	69.1	167	377
Not been away	77.4	89.2	44.0	69.4	37.8	62.9	9.0	21.4	54.4	64.1	4,445	3,470
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	85.2	94.2	52.0	80.2	45.6	69.3	8.3	18.6	69.4	60.7	67	130
Not been away	77.6	89.5	44.5	70.2	38.2	63.8	9.4	22.6	54.8	64.7	4,545	3,716
Religion												
Hindu	81.2	90.8	48.0	73.0	42.0	66.6	10.6	23.1	58.4	66.3	3,073	2,599
Muslim	69.5	86.5	37.0	64.6	30.5	57.6	6.4	20.0	48.2	60.6	1,374	1,119
Christian	79.9	93.2	43.0	70.2	33.6	63.5	9.0	25.3	47.4	62.8	147	117
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	68.8	87.7	39.4	69.7	31.6	63.0	8.8	16.6	48.1	66.7	531	428
Scheduled tribe	85.8	92.9	48.8	75.1	45.4	67.5	8.1	23.5	59.3	63.3	661	568
Other backward class	81.4	90.0	47.3	71.5	41.3	66.8	11.8	22.6	56.8	63.4	1,290	1,086
Other	75.7	89.2	43.4	69.0	36.2	61.6	8.6	23.4	54.7	65.4	2,097	1,744
Don't know	(47.6)	*	(18.6)	*	(18.8)	*	(0.0)	*	(32.7)	*	33	20
Total	77.7	89.6	44.6	70.6	38.3	64.0	9.4	22.4	55.0	64.6	4,612	3,846

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	70.2	55.6	67.1	72.7	34.2	1,212	73.2	63.5	70.5	67.4	36.4	1,023
15-19	68.4	55.4	68.2	69.8	32.1	566	73.5	62.8	69.7	69.6	36.1	528
20-24	71.8	55.7	66.2	75.3	36.1	645	72.9	64.4	71.3	65.1	36.8	495
25-29	70.8	56.1	70.6	70.8	34.3	643	71.4	67.2	70.5	73.1	38.2	592
30-39	69.5	54.8	68.6	72.3	33.6	992	76.6	65.8	73.2	71.8	38.7	1,016
40-49	72.2	55.6	65.3	73.4	33.5	738	74.2	64.4	69.7	73.6	40.1	817
Residence												
Urban	73.4	64.2	75.9	73.9	43.1	723	83.7	76.5	83.6	69.2	46.7	615
Rural	69.8	53.3	65.7	72.0	31.6	2,861	72.0	62.6	68.4	71.6	36.5	2,833
Schooling												
No schooling	66.1	48.0	60.8	68.0	27.1	600	62.5	51.1	56.3	69.0	28.8	429
<5 years complete	66.7	39.4	51.0	70.7	18.7	292	68.6	58.2	66.6	73.5	30.6	377
5-9 years complete	68.8	53.6	65.3	72.4	31.9	1,505	72.1	60.7	67.5	68.8	34.5	1,392
10-11 years complete	73.0	60.9	73.5	72.9	37.6	485	80.9	71.5	79.3	75.0	46.3	477
12 or more years complete	77.8	68.7	82.1	76.6	47.8	702	82.8	79.9	82.9	73.1	49.2	774
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	72.9	58.6	70.6	73.4	37.5	2,415	75.2	66.7	73.2	71.1	39.2	2,717
No	65.6	49.0	61.9	70.4	26.6	1,169	69.9	58.9	63.1	71.4	34.9	731
Marital status												
Never married	71.9	59.5	72.9	71.2	35.9	881	74.2	67.6	73.6	70.0	39.4	1,311
Currently married	70.6	54.9	66.4	72.9	34.0	2,526	74.1	63.5	69.5	71.8	37.6	2,114
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	61.4	43.0	62.1	70.8	23.2	178	(77.6)	(62.5)	(70.4)	(75.5)	(34.7)	23

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS-Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/ AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	73.2	58.2	69.8	72.2	36.3	2,496	75.2	66.6	73.9	70.9	39.1	2,360
Muslim	62.8	47.7	61.6	72.7	26.0	955	71.2	60.7	64.7	71.5	35.9	968
Christian	78.1	59.8	75.0	76.2	46.3	117	75.9	65.9	66.8	70.5	40.9	109
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	68.3	54.1	64.6	68.1	31.8	365	73.4	68.0	74.5	73.2	39.6	376
Scheduled tribe	72.7	56.7	66.8	73.4	37.3	567	73.0	60.2	68.3	72.4	39.9	528
Other backward class	74.1	56.5	69.5	72.8	35.8	1,050	74.7	65.8	73.2	69.2	37.6	977
Other	67.9	54.5	67.9	73.1	32.1	1,587	74.3	65.5	70.0	71.3	38.0	1,556
Total	70.5	55.5	67.8	72.4	33.9	3,585	74.1	65.0	71.1	71.1	38.3	3,448

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.7	0.2	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.2	1.1
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	297	372	669	1,651	2,154	3,806	1,948	2,526	4,475
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	*	*	*	(14.5)	*	(14.8)	(12.8)	*	(13.0)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5	1	6	38	5	43	43	6	49
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	337	514	851	1,779	2,721	4,500	2,116	3,235	5,351
Among all men,									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.3	na	na	0.5	na	na	0.5	na	na
Number of men	644	na	na	3,203	na	na	3,846	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	16.8	na	na	7.1	na	na	8.3	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	4.7	8.4	6.7	1.1	4.5	2.9	1.7	5.1	3.6
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.9	6.7	6.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.7
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	28.6	28.6	28.6	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.1	32.2	32.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.1	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Number of respondents	644	798	1,442	3,203	3,814	7,017	3,846	4,612	8,458
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	93.1	83.0	87.5	91.9	79.7	85.3	92.1	80.2	85.6
	184	228	412	1,053	1,256	2,308	1,237	1,483	2,720

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	23.5	10.7	16.2	19.1	8.0	12.9	19.8	8.4	13.4
Percentage who know a condom source	88.0	62.1	73.4	84.1	59.0	70.0	84.7	59.5	70.5
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	13.4	32.4	24.1	16.2	45.3	32.6	15.8	43.4	31.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	3.9	2.2	0.1	4.6	2.6	0.1	4.5	2.5
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	0.8	4.5	2.9	0.3	4.2	2.5	0.4	4.2	2.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.7	6.7	5.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	27.6	25.6	26.5	31.2	31.7	31.5	30.6	30.8	30.7
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.4	3.4	2.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.6
Number age 15-24	178	231	409	1,014	1,300	2,314	1,192	1,531	2,724
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	(96.3)	80.1	87.4	91.6	79.3	84.6	92.2	79.4	85.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	49	59	108	316	412	729	365	471	837
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	29.8	28.4	8.6	17.0	15.2	10.4	18.4	16.7
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	24	78	102	173	631	804	197	709	906
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	0.0	0.9	8.1	0.0	1.9	7.8	0.0	1.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	68	84	150	505	655	166	573	740
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1	0	1	12	0	12	13	0	13
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	97.2	99.5	98.3	97.6	98.2	97.8	97.5	98.4	97.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6
Number never married	159	154	313	862	682	1,544	1,021	836	1,857

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	138	138	7,605
Male	247	227	7,703
Age			
< 15	27	27	3,437
15-59	235	220	10,479
60 +	287	287	1,391
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	319	319	3,497
Other fuel	156	143	11,811
Total	193	183	15,307
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	205	189	47,921
Male	451	434	48,676
Age			
< 15	67	67	30,236
15-59	397	373	59,342
60 +	885	860	7,020
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	365	345	82,385
Other fuel	122	122	14,212
Total	329	312	96,597
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	196	182	55,526
Male	423	406	56,379
Age			
< 15	63	63	33,673
15-59	373	350	69,821
60 +	786	765	8,411
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	363	344	85,882
Other fuel	137	131	26,023
Total	311	295	111,905

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	90.0	4,693	47.2	49.3	79.3	5.1	4,223	89.5	645	54.9	49.2	82.0	5.2	577
20-34	89.6	13,760	48.0	49.7	81.2	4.2	12,326	92.4	1,703	59.3	51.7	85.0	5.7	1,574
35-49	89.0	9,994	44.1	48.3	78.7	4.1	8,896	92.2	1,498	63.3	55.8	87.6	6.6	1,380
Residence														
Urban	90.8	4,264	61.9	59.5	89.7	5.8	3,871	93.7	644	70.8	54.0	87.6	6.1	603
Rural	89.2	24,183	43.8	47.3	78.3	4.1	21,574	91.4	3,203	57.9	52.7	85.1	5.9	2,929
Schooling														
No schooling	83.6	6,536	30.0	36.2	68.0	4.9	5,465	89.1	546	46.4	51.2	81.1	5.4	486
<5 years complete	87.3	2,967	33.8	40.0	74.1	4.8	2,592	93.4	447	48.9	47.9	80.2	7.5	418
5-9 years complete	90.8	11,489	45.7	49.2	80.5	3.9	10,430	90.8	1,576	57.7	49.0	84.4	6.8	1,432
10-11 years complete	92.3	3,174	59.8	59.2	88.1	4.7	2,930	93.8	489	65.7	56.8	88.6	4.5	459
12 or more years complete	94.1	4,281	69.7	65.0	92.9	4.1	4,029	93.5	788	76.7	61.9	91.8	4.7	737
Religion														
Hindu	91.9	18,342	51.3	49.4	82.2	3.9	16,855	93.3	2,599	60.5	52.7	85.2	5.7	2,425
Muslim	84.6	9,093	35.5	48.3	75.0	5.5	7,688	88.8	1,119	58.8	54.1	86.6	6.0	994
Christian	88.6	913	51.8	51.9	81.8	1.9	809	86.8	117	58.8	48.4	81.5	13.1	102
Other	94.4	99	51.5	50.1	87.0	6.2	94	*	11	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	88.2	3,153	46.0	47.3	79.5	4.4	2,780	94.7	428	59.0	56.7	84.4	7.0	405
Scheduled tribe	92.0	3,705	48.3	44.7	78.7	4.6	3,409	93.2	568	60.7	50.8	87.4	6.1	530
Other backward class	92.3	7,926	51.1	49.8	82.8	3.4	7,318	92.5	1,086	55.8	51.2	84.5	5.8	1,004
Other	87.5	13,403	43.5	51.0	79.1	4.7	11,724	90.1	1,744	63.3	53.9	86.1	5.8	1,572
Don't know	82.0	260	34.8	19.5	63.4	9.8	214	*	20	*	*	*	*	20
Total	89.4	28,447	46.5	49.1	80.0	4.3	25,445	91.8	3,846	60.1	52.9	85.5	6.0	3,532

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	3.9	4,693	4.3	645
20-24	4.0	4,961	5.9	547
25-34	4.9	8,798	6.6	1,156
35-49	6.5	9,994	10.9	1,498
Residence				
Urban	5.3	4,264	10.5	644
Rural	5.1	24,183	7.2	3,203
Schooling				
No schooling	5.7	6,536	5.9	546
<5 years complete	5.0	2,967	7.5	447
5-9 years complete	4.1	11,489	6.5	1,576
10-11 years complete	4.5	3,174	8.3	489
12 or more years complete	7.5	4,281	11.4	788
Religion				
Hindu	5.1	18,342	7.0	2,599
Muslim	5.0	9,093	9.1	1,119
Christian	6.9	913	10.8	117
Other	8.1	99	*	11
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.4	3,153	6.8	428
Scheduled tribe	3.9	3,705	6.6	568
Other backward class	5.5	7,926	6.9	1,086
Other	5.4	13,403	9.0	1,744
Don't know	3.2	260	*	20
Total age 15-49	5.1	28,447	7.8	3,846
Age 50-54	na	na	14.6	345
Total age 15-54	na	na	8.3	4,191

na = Not applicable

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Assam, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	60.7	82.7	79.3
Government/municipal hospital	25.4	10.1	12.5
Government dispensary	5.1	4.7	4.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	3.2	0.8	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.9	23.8	22.8
PHC/additional PHC	8.6	37.2	32.8
Sub-centre	1.2	5.5	4.8
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other public health sector	0.3	0.4	0.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.3	0.3
Private health sector	39.1	16.6	20.1
Private hospital	18.5	5.9	7.8
Private doctor/clinic	17.1	5.0	6.9
Private paramedic	0.6	0.3	0.3
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.3	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	2.2	2.5	2.4
Other private health sector	0.3	2.9	2.5
Other source	0.1	0.4	0.4
Home treatment	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	12.5	10.0	10.4
Number of households	3,825	20,717	24,542
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	18.7	3.6	6.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	20.3	6.8	9.3
State health insurance scheme	13.2	5.6	7.0
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	12.5	66.5	56.3
Community Health Insurance Programme	1.9	2.3	2.2
Other health insurance through employer	6.0	3.5	4.0
Medical reimbursement from employer	5.3	4.4	4.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	22.0	7.0	9.9
Other	3.5	1.4	1.8
Number of households	480	2,066	2,546

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary Health Centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha* and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; NGO = Nongovernmental organization.

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	191	650	542	525	28	4,693	0	334	144	191	0	645
20-34	523	785	1,436	847	99	13,760	697	284	294	634	58	1,703
35-49	2,134	1,309	2,584	2,198	120	9,994	2,108	1,206	435	1,185	0	1,498
Residence												
Urban	2,524	1,065	3,704	1,395	137	4,264	1,664	1,088	380	844	0	644
Rural	772	926	1,337	1,246	87	24,183	1,022	564	313	760	31	3,203
Schooling												
No schooling	826	1,147	1,346	1,431	155	6,536	582	774	386	958	0	546
<5 years complete	953	970	1,362	1,955	126	2,967	1,298	1,390	296	851	0	447
5-9 years complete	994	736	1,507	1,102	77	11,489	653	436	306	893	63	1,576
10-11 years complete	1,296	1,033	1,764	1,364	37	3,174	1,792	945	258	294	0	489
12 or more years complete	1,325	1,128	2,890	922	72	4,281	1,954	396	374	665	0	788
Marital status												
Never married	372	777	743	609	20	6,504	495	250	248	464	67	1,487
Currently married	1,147	987	1,973	1,430	102	20,556	1,502	917	377	909	0	2,326
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	2,475	1,140	1,979	1,969	340	1,387	(3378)	(0)	(0)	(5168)	(0)	34
Religion												
Hindu	974	779	1,568	1,171	50	18,342	1,255	535	192	742	0	2,599
Muslim	1,227	1,225	2,021	1,512	194	9,093	897	865	571	742	89	1,119
Christian	319	1,525	906	804	18	913	667	0	931	1,894	0	117
Other	1,115	1,219	1,634	1,219	0	99	*	*	*	*	*	11

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems-Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,056	1,154	1,363	1,997	84	3,153	895	889	0	458	0	428
Scheduled tribe	480	531	779	541	17	3,705	1,146	275	294	1,088	0	568
Other backward class	953	715	1,400	1,047	45	7,926	1,535	578	52	846	0	1,086
Other	1,228	1,135	2,201	1,444	150	13,403	942	769	587	714	57	1,744
Don't know	1,165	1,703	1,322	511	0	260	*	*	*	*	*	20
Total age 15-49	1,034	947	1,692	1,269	95	28,447	1,130	651	324	774	26	3,846
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,506	222	0	1,987	610	345
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,407	616	297	874	74	4,191

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	1.9	1.6	3.2	4,693
20-24	5.0	4.7	5.0	4,961
25-34	6.2	7.0	7.3	8,798
35-49	6.1	5.6	6.6	9,994
Residence				
Urban	5.9	6.2	7.9	4,264
Rural	5.1	5.0	5.6	24,183
Schooling				
No schooling	4.3	4.7	4.5	6,536
<5 years complete	4.6	5.3	5.9	2,967
5-9 years complete	5.6	5.2	6.1	11,489
10-11 years complete	5.6	5.3	5.9	3,174
12 or more years complete	5.9	5.8	8.0	4,281
Religion				
Hindu	5.2	5.0	5.6	18,342
Muslim	5.0	5.7	6.7	9,093
Christian	7.1	4.9	6.3	913
Other	9.4	4.1	4.3	99
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.9	4.4	5.5	3,153
Scheduled tribe	5.2	5.3	5.4	3,705
Other backward class	5.3	4.9	5.4	7,926
Other	5.4	5.6	6.7	13,403
Don't know	2.6	1.3	1.7	260
Total	5.2	5.2	6.0	28,447

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.4	64.7	30.7	3.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.5	4,544
20-24	8.9	56.0	36.1	6.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	0.7	4,842
25-29	13.1	47.6	40.8	9.2	1.8	0.5	100.0	0.7	4,722
30-34	18.4	40.5	43.5	12.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.9	3,888
35-39	24.7	35.4	42.1	16.8	3.9	1.8	100.0	0.8	3,760
40-44	32.2	27.6	42.9	19.4	6.7	3.4	100.0	0.7	2,968
45-49	35.9	24.8	42.8	21.3	7.5	3.6	100.0	0.8	3,049
Residence									
Urban	20.1	44.8	37.7	13.2	2.7	1.6	100.0	0.6	4,044
Rural	17.6	44.5	39.6	11.5	3.1	1.3	100.0	0.7	23,730
Schooling									
No schooling	23.9	37.1	40.8	15.4	4.3	2.4	100.0	0.7	6,424
<5 years complete	21.1	42.2	38.6	13.5	4.1	1.5	100.0	1.0	2,923
5-9 years complete	15.4	47.2	39.0	10.5	2.5	0.9	100.0	0.7	11,255
10-11 years complete	16.6	49.0	36.5	10.4	2.8	1.3	100.0	0.8	3,077
12 or more years complete	14.4	47.5	40.4	9.2	2.0	0.9	100.0	0.6	4,094
Religion									
Hindu	18.3	44.2	39.2	12.0	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.6	17,859
Muslim	17.5	45.2	39.6	11.3	2.9	1.0	100.0	0.9	8,930
Christian	14.9	46.8	39.7	10.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.3	890
Other	23.7	40.7	36.9	17.2	2.6	2.7	100.0	0.0	96
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.4	47.4	38.2	10.1	2.8	1.5	100.0	0.6	3,061
Scheduled tribe	20.8	38.9	41.9	14.3	3.6	1.3	100.0	0.4	3,616
Other backward class	17.8	44.5	39.1	11.9	2.9	1.6	100.0	0.5	7,762
Other	17.7	45.5	39.1	11.4	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.9	13,082
Don't know	18.2	47.6	35.5	9.7	5.0	2.2	100.0	1.0	254
Total	18.0	44.6	39.3	11.8	3.0	1.3	100.0	0.7	27,774

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	6.2	48.9	46.0	4.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.4	618
20-24	10.6	33.9	55.6	9.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.0	520
25-29	14.8	32.0	54.4	10.4	2.8	0.5	100.0	0.7	607
30-34	24.2	23.2	53.7	18.2	3.6	1.4	100.0	0.6	515
35-39	31.1	23.3	46.4	22.6	5.0	2.7	100.0	0.2	555
40-44	31.4	21.5	48.8	21.8	4.7	3.2	100.0	0.6	465
45-49	34.6	19.8	47.1	22.8	6.7	3.6	100.0	0.5	417
Residence									
Urban	26.2	24.3	51.3	17.9	5.2	1.2	100.0	0.7	604
Rural	19.8	31.0	50.1	14.5	2.8	1.6	100.0	0.4	3,093
Schooling									
No schooling	23.9	28.8	47.4	18.3	2.7	2.8	100.0	0.1	533
<5 years complete	17.5	30.0	53.3	12.8	2.9	1.1	100.0	0.8	438
5-9 years complete	17.9	34.6	48.6	12.8	2.6	1.4	100.0	0.5	1,507
10-11 years complete	21.7	27.5	52.7	15.9	3.1	0.8	100.0	0.2	478
12 or more years complete	26.0	22.6	52.6	18.1	5.1	1.6	100.0	0.4	742
Religion									
Hindu	24.2	26.9	49.8	17.4	3.8	2.0	100.0	0.3	2,494
Muslim	13.8	36.9	50.5	10.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.7	1,077
Christian	13.5	28.3	58.2	9.4	2.5	1.7	100.0	0.0	115
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	23.4	31.7	45.1	14.1	6.4	2.6	100.0	0.2	410
Scheduled tribe	26.0	22.1	52.3	19.9	3.5	2.3	100.0	0.0	554
Other backward class	22.8	28.9	49.4	16.9	2.7	2.1	100.0	0.3	1,043
Other	17.2	32.5	51.7	12.6	2.5	0.7	100.0	0.7	1,670
Total age 15-49	20.8	29.9	50.3	15.1	3.2	1.5	100.0	0.4	3,697
Age 50-54	48.4	17.3	36.5	28.5	9.9	7.7	100.0	0.0	324
Total age 15-54	23.1	28.9	49.2	16.1	3.7	2.0	100.0	0.4	4,021

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	4,499
20-24	97.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	4,788
25-29	97.0	1.8	1.2	100.0	4,673
30-34	94.4	3.5	2.1	100.0	3,856
35-39	93.4	3.5	3.2	100.0	3,734
40-44	89.9	4.6	5.5	100.0	2,949
45-49	88.3	5.6	6.1	100.0	3,015
Residence					
Urban	92.8	3.2	4.0	100.0	3,956
Rural	95.1	2.7	2.1	100.0	23,559
Schooling					
No schooling	94.2	3.4	2.4	100.0	6,388
<5 years complete	94.1	3.5	2.5	100.0	2,893
5-9 years complete	95.5	2.3	2.2	100.0	11,159
10-11 years complete	94.8	2.5	2.7	100.0	3,048
12 or more years complete	94.2	3.0	2.7	100.0	4,026
Religion					
Hindu	94.8	2.8	2.3	100.0	17,647
Muslim	94.7	2.8	2.6	100.0	8,885
Christian	95.9	2.7	1.4	100.0	889
Other	93.1	1.0	5.9	100.0	94
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	94.7	2.9	2.5	100.0	3,014
Scheduled tribe	95.1	3.0	1.9	100.0	3,586
Other backward class	94.9	2.8	2.2	100.0	7,705
Other	94.7	2.7	2.6	100.0	12,964
Don't know	94.8	3.2	2.0	100.0	247
Total	94.8	2.8	2.4	100.0	27,515

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	604
20-24	97.2	2.2	0.7	100.0	513
25-29	96.8	2.3	0.9	100.0	597
30-34	92.9	4.7	2.4	100.0	511
35-39	90.8	4.1	5.1	100.0	549
40-44	88.3	4.5	7.2	100.0	459
45-49	86.4	4.5	9.1	100.0	404
Residence					
Urban	92.4	2.8	4.9	100.0	578
Rural	93.6	3.4	3.0	100.0	3,061
Schooling					
No schooling	92.3	4.0	3.7	100.0	528
<5 years complete	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0	435
5-9 years complete	94.0	3.6	2.4	100.0	1,484
10-11 years complete	93.8	2.8	3.5	100.0	468
12 or more years complete	93.1	2.0	4.9	100.0	724
Religion					
Hindu	92.6	3.5	3.8	100.0	2,443
Muslim	95.0	2.6	2.4	100.0	1,069
Christian	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	115
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	404
Scheduled tribe	92.4	3.7	3.9	100.0	541
Other backward class	92.3	4.3	3.4	100.0	1,037
Other	94.4	2.5	3.1	100.0	1,636
Total age 15-49	93.4	3.3	3.3	100.0	3,639
Age 50-54	81.1	9.5	9.5	100.0	320
Total age 15-54	92.4	3.8	3.8	100.0	3,959

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	19.4	21.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	18.9	16.8
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	1.2
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	14.2	16.0	15.7	25.4	23.6	23.9
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.9	2.6
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paanmasala</i> with tobacco	2.5	3.4	3.3	17.7	11.4	12.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	1.3	3.9	3.5	25.1	28.5	27.9
Uses snuff	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
Uses any type of tobacco	16.6	20.3	19.7	63.5	64.0	63.9
Drinks alcohol	2.9	7.7	6.9	29.7	36.8	35.6
Number of respondents	4,264	24,183	28,447	644	3,203	3,846
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	5.8	7.7	7.4
1-2	*	(45.6)	(47.5)	33.6	26.4	27.6
3-5	*	(37.2)	(29.8)	28.4	28.5	28.5
6-9	*	(5.2)	(12.0)	16.2	12.1	12.8
10 or more	*	(12.0)	(10.8)	15.4	24.7	23.1
Don't know	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	8	29	37	213	1,056	1,269
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	11.9	14.2	14.0	14.4	24.2	22.8
About once a week	31.7	45.6	44.8	45.0	53.0	51.9
Less than once a week	56.4	40.2	41.2	40.5	22.8	25.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	122	1,851	1,972	191	1,179	1,371

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	77.9	15.2	30.0	3.2	0.1	1.1	47.4	4,693
20-24	80.6	12.6	28.3	2.4	0.2	1.1	42.3	4,961
Residence								
Urban	54.7	16.6	52.0	4.0	0.1	0.5	70.8	1,245
Rural	82.9	13.4	25.7	2.6	0.1	1.2	40.9	8,409
Schooling								
No schooling	92.7	6.6	8.4	1.9	0.0	1.2	16.7	879
<5 years complete	90.7	6.1	12.2	1.1	0.0	2.6	19.2	706
5-9 years complete	84.3	11.8	24.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	38.0	4,932
10-11 years complete	69.3	18.0	41.9	3.4	0.1	0.9	62.4	1,452
12 or more years complete	61.5	23.3	50.2	3.9	0.1	0.8	74.7	1,685
Religion								
Hindu	76.0	15.9	35.7	2.0	0.1	1.0	52.5	5,833
Muslim	84.4	10.1	18.1	4.2	0.1	1.3	31.5	3,461
Christian	85.3	17.1	27.0	3.7	0.0	0.5	45.7	328
Other	(74.8)	(11.6)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.1)	33
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.1	13.9	30.4	2.0	0.0	0.7	45.5	1,035
Scheduled tribe	79.5	15.0	35.8	2.5	0.1	1.3	51.9	1,213
Other backward class	79.2	16.8	32.8	1.4	0.1	1.1	49.8	2,637
Other	79.3	12.1	25.2	3.9	0.2	1.1	40.2	4,689
Don't know	82.5	4.3	21.3	3.2	0.0	3.2	28.9	80
Total	79.3	13.9	29.1	2.8	0.1	1.1	44.8	9,654

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by sector of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Assam, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents	
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		Total
WOMEN											
15-19	9.4	732	62.0	24.3	1.6	12.1	100.0	56.6	43.4	100.0	69
20-24	11.4	800	64.2	21.8	6.5	7.5	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	91
25-29	21.6	806	77.6	18.3	1.8	2.2	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	174
30-34	20.7	634	75.1	15.6	1.4	7.9	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	131
35-39	22.9	635	78.0	13.5	3.0	5.4	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	146
40-44	23.4	495	73.0	17.4	1.8	7.8	100.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	116
45-49	25.8	511	72.7	19.4	1.0	6.9	100.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	132
Total	18.6	4,612	73.3	18.0	2.3	6.5	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	859
MEN											
15-19	42.5	645	74.8	7.0	3.8	14.4	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0	274
20-24	77.7	547	81.6	10.2	1.5	6.6	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	425
25-29	91.9	626	85.3	9.5	1.7	3.5	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	576
30-34	97.6	530	85.0	8.9	1.8	4.3	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	517
35-39	99.2	579	83.9	9.8	2.8	3.5	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	574
40-44	98.7	482	87.7	8.6	1.4	2.2	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	476
45-49	97.5	437	83.6	10.8	3.6	1.9	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	426
Total	85.0	3,846	83.8	9.4	2.3	4.5	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	3,268

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	8	69.1	104	*	5	*	0	*	13	*	0
20-29	83.4	150	72.3	908	36.5	128	81.9	49	80.7	484	(31.8)	46
30-39	87.0	194	74.1	849	39.1	154	83.0	129	79.2	875	33.4	125
40-49	86.7	146	76.3	467	40.8	93	81.0	150	79.4	814	34.4	147
Residence												
Urban	96.7	83	81.4	360	28.1	62	78.3	58	80.3	368	29.6	56
Rural	83.2	415	72.2	1,970	40.4	318	82.7	272	79.3	1,819	34.5	261
Schooling												
No schooling	82.8	197	68.3	590	45.2	160	84.3	77	78.2	432	29.2	77
<5 years complete	82.4	65	68.3	266	(40.6)	46	71.5	53	78.6	318	21.2	53
5-9 years complete	84.6	119	74.4	972	29.3	90	82.3	123	78.6	847	39.9	114
10-11 years complete	(89.6)	41	82.3	230	(31.8)	30	(95.8)	25	80.2	210	(32.4)	25
12 or more years complete	94.0	76	80.4	271	35.3	54	81.8	51	83.4	380	40.0	49
Religion												
Hindu	85.4	356	77.7	1,481	42.7	272	81.0	257	77.2	1,404	35.7	246
Muslim	83.6	109	64.6	755	15.5	78	88.5	53	83.7	701	25.2	53
Christian	(92.0)	30	80.4	84	(62.1)	27	*	16	83.2	72	*	16
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	82.0	58	69.7	253	(38.7)	46	(89.2)	35	75.7	222	(42.4)	34
Scheduled tribe	84.5	61	81.6	321	45.4	41	88.3	42	76.9	309	30.9	37
Other backward class	83.9	169	79.8	649	46.8	137	80.7	131	79.6	628	37.5	127
Other	87.6	204	68.5	1,086	27.6	152	81.9	113	81.3	1,017	27.7	111
Total	85.5	498	73.6	2,329	38.4	380	81.9	329	79.5	2,187	33.6	317

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions and women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Assam, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	5.6	82.8	11.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	24.3	62.3	13.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	3.9	84.2	11.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	15.7	81.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	4.2	84.2	10.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	4.2	73.5	22.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	22.3	63.3	13.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	2.8	76.3	20.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	17.5	79.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	3.8	75.1	20.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	4.4	74.9	20.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	22.6	63.1	13.7	0.4	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	3.0	77.5	18.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	17.2	79.4	2.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	3.8	76.5	19.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision		
Age												
15-19	76.9	82.8	80.2	72.5	13.0	143	*	*	*	*	15	
20-24	79.0	78.1	79.5	69.0	12.6	532	84.6	96.8	84.0	2.6	154	
25-29	78.4	79.2	78.9	70.4	14.5	664	86.3	96.4	85.0	2.3	363	
30-39	80.5	81.1	80.0	71.5	12.3	1,118	85.4	96.9	84.1	1.7	931	
40-49	79.2	81.8	82.6	72.1	11.6	833	86.2	96.6	84.1	1.2	864	
Residence												
Urban	88.5	88.1	88.4	80.7	6.3	520	86.6	97.4	86.0	2.0	379	
Rural	77.6	79.1	78.8	69.2	13.8	2,771	85.6	96.5	83.8	1.8	1,947	
Schooling												
No schooling	71.6	73.8	72.1	61.1	18.2	842	87.5	97.7	86.1	0.9	452	
<5 years complete	76.7	75.4	79.7	68.2	15.0	372	83.2	95.6	81.5	2.7	343	
5-9 years complete	80.6	82.3	82.3	72.6	10.9	1,334	84.7	96.0	82.9	2.1	899	
10-11 years complete	85.4	85.4	85.2	79.8	10.2	314	81.8	97.4	80.1	0.9	223	
12 or more years complete	88.5	88.9	87.7	81.9	7.1	428	90.4	97.1	89.3	1.8	408	
Employment (past 12 months)												
Employed	85.4	84.7	85.7	76.1	8.3	549	85.7	96.6	84.1	1.8	2,301	
Employed, for cash	86.5	84.5	85.7	76.6	8.0	498	85.6	96.6	84.0	1.8	2,187	
Employed, not for cash	75.0	87.2	85.7	71.9	10.9	51	88.9	96.3	87.2	1.9	115	
Not employed	78.1	79.6	79.3	70.0	13.5	2,741	*	*	*	*	24	

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics-Continued

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision		
Number of living children												
0	77.0	77.2	76.5	67.5	15.1	318	85.0	95.1	83.1	3.1	279	
1-2	81.4	82.8	83.0	74.4	10.9	1,833	86.4	96.8	84.8	1.6	1,343	
3-4	78.2	78.8	78.8	69.0	13.7	880	83.1	97.2	82.1	1.8	561	
5+	71.4	74.1	71.6	59.0	18.2	259	92.0	95.6	88.6	1.0	143	
Household structure ¹												
Nuclear	79.9	81.3	81.6	71.5	11.6	1,828	86.0	97.7	85.0	1.3	1,248	
Non-nuclear	78.6	79.5	78.8	70.4	13.9	1,462	85.5	95.3	83.3	2.4	1,078	
Religion												
Hindu	82.3	83.2	83.9	74.7	10.2	2,123	83.8	97.0	82.5	1.7	1,500	
Muslim	72.5	74.4	72.8	62.8	18.0	1,056	90.7	96.4	89.0	1.8	741	
Christian	87.1	86.2	83.3	78.8	8.4	100	75.1	90.3	69.0	3.7	75	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	76.6	77.4	79.8	66.6	13.5	371	89.0	97.9	88.1	1.3	233	
Scheduled tribe	83.6	84.5	84.5	78.6	11.4	479	87.8	96.5	85.3	1.0	350	
Other backward class	84.5	84.6	85.7	75.2	7.2	876	81.8	96.6	80.7	2.2	665	
Other	75.8	77.7	76.1	67.4	15.9	1,540	87.0	96.3	85.3	1.9	1,067	
Total	79.3	80.5	80.4	71.0	12.6	3,290	85.8	96.6	84.2	1.8	2,326	

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions and women and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	11.3	23.2	26.7	1.0	16.1	732
20-24	19.7	43.6	33.2	3.5	23.9	800
25-29	27.9	50.6	35.2	6.1	35.9	806
30-39	29.1	51.5	40.2	8.8	42.6	1,269
40-49	32.7	51.2	42.9	10.0	46.9	1,006
Residence						
Urban	30.6	61.5	40.6	6.7	41.8	798
Rural	24.1	42.0	35.7	6.4	33.5	3,814
Schooling						
No schooling	25.3	27.5	27.0	4.0	36.8	1,022
<5 years complete	24.4	38.5	35.9	8.8	37.7	452
5-9 years complete	20.6	42.4	37.1	7.4	31.4	1,884
10-11 years complete	27.5	58.4	41.4	6.3	32.1	530
12 or more years complete	35.9	73.3	45.6	6.0	41.7	725
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	51.1	49.1	42.4	8.2	49.4	859
Employed, for cash	53.8	50.2	42.4	7.9	51.3	784
Employed, not for cash	22.8	38.4	43.2	11.6	28.7	75
Not employed	19.3	44.6	35.2	6.0	31.6	3,753
Number of living children						
0	20.5	36.2	31.7	1.8	26.4	1,416
1-2	28.5	55.5	40.8	8.5	39.0	1,959
3-4	26.7	41.9	37.8	8.3	40.0	957
5+	20.7	33.0	27.1	8.3	31.9	279

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit-Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Household structure²						
Nuclear	24.9	44.5	36.6	7.1	36.9	2,577
Non-nuclear	25.6	46.6	36.5	5.5	32.4	2,035
Religion						
Hindu	28.2	50.0	40.6	7.6	39.4	3,073
Muslim	17.8	36.2	27.7	4.2	23.7	1,374
Christian	32.8	34.4	35.2	3.3	46.2	147
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	26.0	45.2	41.6	8.2	35.3	531
Scheduled tribe	26.0	45.7	35.8	5.1	44.1	661
Other backward class	27.9	49.0	40.2	8.7	37.8	1,290
Other	23.1	43.5	33.6	5.1	30.0	2,097
Don't know	(20.9)	(22.0)	(20.9)	(0.0)	(46.6)	33
Total	25.2	45.4	36.6	6.4	34.9	4,612

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	36.4	34.7	36.1	732	91.2	264	63.4	58.4	645
20-24	49.7	42.1	54.9	800	85.6	439	74.7	69.1	547
25-29	48.8	43.2	54.1	806	78.4	436	83.5	76.3	626
30-34	58.1	51.5	51.2	634	74.4	325	89.9	84.5	530
35-39	55.4	48.2	43.6	635	65.9	277	92.6	86.2	579
40-44	59.4	50.7	42.1	495	59.0	208	94.9	89.9	482
45-49	60.7	52.2	34.1	511	61.9	174	95.6	89.8	437
Residence									
Urban	44.6	40.6	71.4	798	83.9	570	81.3	73.2	644
Rural	53.1	46.3	40.7	3,814	73.1	1,553	84.5	79.1	3,203
Religion									
Hindu	50.1	44.7	51.3@@	3,073	79.6	1,575	82.9	77.2	2,599
Muslim	54.6	46.2	34.1	1,374	64.2	468	87.3	81.9	1,119
Christian	57.8	49.4	43.5	147	70.6	64	73.5	64.6	117
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	44.8	39.0	44.6	531	71.0	237	82.8	79.3	428
Scheduled tribe	53.0	48.0	47.0	661	79.0	311	81.7	76.7	568
Other backward class	51.7	45.3	49.8	1,290	79.9	643	83.4	76.4	1,086
Other	53.5	46.7	43.8	2,097	73.7	919	85.7	79.8	1,744
Don't know	(11.1)	(8.3)	(41.9)	33	*	14	*	*	20
Schooling									
No schooling	52.8	43.9	16.0	1,022	8.9	163	94.0	86.6	546
<5 years complete	52.6	45.3	26.5	452	15.0	120	87.0	82.2	447
5-9 years complete	52.5	46.5	45.0	1,884	73.7	847	81.8	76.0	1,576
10-11 years complete	53.4	48.5	69.0	530	92.1	365	77.3	71.2	489
12 or more years complete	45.8	41.8	86.6	725	98.7	628	83.6	78.5	788
Total age 15-49	51.6	45.3	46.0	4,612	76.0	2,123	83.9	78.1	3,846
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	97.5	93.7	345
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.0	79.4	4,191

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Assam, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	16.4	12.8	14.0	14.3	15.8	13.4
She neglects the house or children	25.6	20.7	21.2	19.0	24.6	20.0
She argues with him	25.1	23.7	19.2	22.0	23.7	23.0
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	10.2	8.4	9.6	10.5	10.0	9.2
She doesn't cook properly	13.9	9.7	12.9	9.7	13.6	9.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	15.9	22.1	14.0	22.1	15.5	22.1
She shows disrespect for in-laws	27.9	19.8	23.7	17.9	26.9	19.1
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	41.6	37.1	33.0	36.4	39.6	36.8
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	74.1	73.6	60.0	67.7	70.9	71.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	72.7	67.6	59.1	59.9	69.5	64.6
Is tired or not in the mood	67.0	67.8	51.2	57.6	63.3	63.9
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	62.1	58.7	48.2	52.3	58.9	56.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	20.6	20.6	36.1	29.7	24.2	24.1
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	14.3	na	13.6	na	14.0
Refuse to give her financial support	na	9.4	na	7.6	na	8.7
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	7.6	na	7.4	na	7.5
Have sex with another woman	na	6.9	na	5.7	na	6.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	4.2	na	3.2	na	3.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	81.8	na	82.6	na	82.1
Number of respondents	3,545	2,360	1,067	1,487	4,612	3,846

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	37.6	38.5	47.4	48.1	64.0	732	645
20-24	37.8	38.1	61.8	58.4	72.9	800	547
25-29	41.1	37.3	62.3	56.8	74.9	806	626
30-39	41.5	35.7	60.5	58.5	77.8	1,269	1,109
40-49	38.9	36.0	60.3	57.5	76.4	1,006	919
Residence							
Urban	31.0	34.1	58.0	56.2	74.8	798	644
Rural	41.4	37.4	59.1	56.2	73.8	3,814	3,203
Schooling							
No schooling	47.1	42.0	55.0	51.5	73.0	1,022	546
<5 years complete	40.6	43.9	64.9	55.0	74.4	452	447
5-9 years complete	41.8	40.0	59.6	54.6	70.1	1,884	1,576
10-11 years complete	34.2	27.9	59.4	59.7	75.9	530	489
12 or more years complete	26.7	28.5	58.5	61.4	81.0	725	788
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	37.0	37.8	57.1	57.5	75.1	859	3,268
Employed, for cash	36.0	37.8	57.8	57.6	75.3	784	3,045
Employed, not for cash	47.3	38.2	49.2	55.3	72.6	75	223
Not employed	40.2	31.5	59.3	49.4	67.6	3,753	578
Marital status							
Never married	33.0	36.4	48.2	52.3	69.1	1,067	1,487
Currently married	41.9	36.9	62.5	58.7	77.3	3,290	2,326
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	37.9	(54.0)	56.8	(58.4)	(60.4)	254	34

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics-Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	34.9	35.7	52.0	53.5	70.3	1,416	1,772
1-2	39.4	37.1	62.5	59.0	77.9	1,959	1,362
3-4	45.2	39.8	61.4	59.4	75.6	957	567
5+	45.6	36.7	60.1	50.9	75.4	279	145
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	40.1	37.8	58.7	54.8	73.8	2,577	2,136
Non-nuclear	39.0	35.6	59.1	58.1	74.2	2,035	1,710
Religion							
Hindu	35.5	35.3	62.0	57.9	74.0	3,073	2,599
Muslim	49.9	41.5	52.4	50.5	73.2	1,374	1,119
Christian	29.5	29.6	55.1	71.9	79.8	147	117
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	43.4	32.7	60.7	52.1	76.8	531	428
Scheduled tribe	29.9	28.7	68.8	63.8	79.0	661	568
Other backward class	35.6	37.1	61.1	58.7	71.5	1,290	1,086
Other	43.4	40.4	54.1	53.6	73.1	2,097	1,744
Don't know	(82.5)	*	(49.3)	*	*	33	20
Total	39.6	36.8	58.9	56.2	74.0	4,612	3,846

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Assam, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	21.7	11.3	19.4
Sexual violence only	0.9	0.2	0.8
Physical and sexual violence	4.9	0.3	3.9
Physical or sexual violence	27.5	11.8	24.0
Number of women	2,441	696	3,137
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	88.6	0.0	78.8
Former husband	1.4	0.0	1.2
Father/step-father	7.7	36.0	10.8
Mother/step-mother	11.4	62.1	17.0
Sister/brother	5.2	30.1	7.9
Other relative	0.4	2.0	0.6
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mother in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Teacher	3.2	7.7	3.7
Other	0.1	1.6	0.3
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	649	81	730
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	92.7	*	90.5
Former husband	2.2	*	2.2
Current/former boyfriend	1.0	*	0.9
Father/step-father	0.7	*	0.7
Other relative	2.5	*	4.1
Family friend	0.9	*	0.8
Teacher	0.0	*	0.7
Number who experienced sexual violence	143	4	146

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	3.8	63
20-24	1.8	338
25-29	2.0	445
30-39	2.0	782
40-49	2.2	659
Residence		
Urban	1.8	380
Rural	2.1	1,907
Marital status		
Currently married	1.7	2,133
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	6.7	152
Number of living children		
0	2.2	95
1-2	1.4	1,367
3-4	3.6	644
5+	1.4	182
Schooling		
No schooling	2.6	632
<5 years complete	4.8	263
5-9 years complete	1.7	924
10-11 years complete	0.5	192
12 or more years complete	0.5	276
Religion		
Hindu	2.2	1,492
Muslim	1.7	713
Christian	2.9	68
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	1.8	258
Scheduled tribe	1.3	321
Other backward class	3.2	637
Other	1.7	1,057
Total	2.1	2,287

Note: Total includes never married women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Assam, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	23.6	2.1	14.2	16.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.9	0.8	6.9	7.7
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.6	0.6	3.8	4.4
Slapped her	21.2	1.5	12.7	14.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.5	0.4	4.0	4.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	4.8	0.4	2.6	3.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	5.5	0.5	3.9	4.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	4.3	0.3	3.2	3.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.2	0.2	1.5	1.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.2	0.3	2.0	2.3
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	11.4	1.2	7.6	8.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.3	0.7	4.9	5.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.2	0.4	2.9	3.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.1	0.7	4.3	5.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	24.5	2.3	15.0	17.3
Any form of physical and sexual violence	4.6	0.3	3.1	3.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	26.7	3.1	16.4	19.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	3.0	0.1	2.3	2.4
Any violence by women against their husband ²	2.5	0.1	1.8	2.0
Number of ever-married women	2,441	2,441	2,441	2,441

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	17.9	26.2	4.0	27.0	31.3	111
20-24	10.9	23.0	5.9	24.5	25.5	388
25-29	8.8	21.2	2.8	21.7	23.6	463
30-39	12.3	24.9	7.3	26.0	28.3	808
40-49	11.5	23.6	5.4	24.3	26.9	670
Residence						
Urban	8.7	14.5	5.9	15.8	18.2	404
Rural	12.0	25.4	5.5	26.2	28.4	2,037
Schooling						
No schooling	18.4	36.6	10.4	38.0	41.3	659
<5 years complete	17.3	33.0	6.5	34.4	38.6	283
5-9 years complete	8.0	19.5	3.5	20.1	21.1	979
10-11 years complete	7.7	10.2	2.8	10.2	14.2	205
12 or more years complete	4.6	9.6	2.8	10.4	11.3	316
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	10.1	21.7	4.5	22.4	24.6	1,987
Employed for cash	17.6	32.2	10.9	34.2	36.7	418
Employed not for cash	(13.8)	(26.7)	(2.2)	(26.7)	(29.4)	36
Marital status						
Currently married	10.3	22.5	4.9	23.4	25.6	2,269
Widowed	13.3	22.6	9.3	23.6	27.2	121
Divorced/separated/deserted	(58.6)	(76.1)	(25.1)	(76.1)	(76.1)	51
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	10.2	22.1	4.8	23.0	25.3	2,241
0-4 years	6.3	14.3	3.6	15.0	16.2	496
5-9 years	10.4	24.0	4.7	24.9	26.8	427
10+ years	11.6	24.5	5.2	25.4	28.2	1,318
Married more than once	(18.1)	(46.7)	(12.3)	(50.2)	(50.2)	32
Number of living children						
0	14.2	21.4	5.0	22.3	24.0	250
1-2	8.8	19.5	4.5	20.1	22.1	1,366
3-4	14.9	32.3	7.1	33.4	36.1	643
5+	15.3	27.1	8.6	29.6	31.8	182
Household structure²						
Nuclear	11.8	25.5	6.3	26.6	29.1	1,312
Non-nuclear	11.0	21.4	4.6	22.0	24.0	1,129
Religion						
Hindu	10.6	22.2	5.1	22.8	25.0	1,594
Muslim	13.8	26.5	5.9	27.3	29.9	761
Christian	7.7	28.4	9.3	34.2	36.0	71

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics-Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.6	27.2	7.7	28.0	30.8	280
Scheduled tribe	8.8	20.6	4.2	21.3	23.2	339
Other backward class	10.3	23.7	5.2	24.7	26.6	682
Other	12.8	23.4	5.3	24.3	26.6	1,125
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	34.0	60.5	11.4	62.2	66.3	267
No	8.7	17.7	4.8	18.2	20.2	1,771
Don't know	8.6	25.3	4.7	27.3	29.2	403
Total	11.4	23.6	5.5	24.5	26.7	2,441

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	17.3	38.5	8.7	39.4	42.2	563
<5 years complete	16.4	34.9	8.4	36.5	38.2	328
5-9 years complete	9.6	18.6	5.0	19.6	21.6	886
10-11 years complete	7.3	11.3	2.1	11.8	16.2	203
12 or more years complete	5.3	11.9	2.1	12.5	13.7	449
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	8.1	18.2	3.5	19.2	21.2	1,671
Drinks/never gets drunk	6.3	16.3	1.9	18.2	20.9	56
Gets drunk sometimes	14.2	30.8	6.7	31.1	33.8	523
Gets drunk often	34.5	53.0	21.5	55.3	57.6	190
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(16.7)	(25.3)	(3.6)	(25.3)	(31.2)	21
Wife is same age	6.2	26.0	6.1	26.8	27.5	72
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.0	23.5	5.0	24.3	26.2	708
Wife 5-9 years younger	10.6	22.5	5.0	23.4	26.0	902
Wife 10+ years younger	9.2	20.6	4.6	21.7	23.8	566
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	12.3	22.4	6.0	23.3	25.9	930
Wife has more schooling	9.6	23.0	3.9	23.7	25.3	675
Both have equal schooling	6.0	12.9	3.3	13.8	15.7	429
Neither attended school	17.8	38.9	9.6	39.9	43.0	395
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	4.0	14.8	2.4	15.4	16.7	1,620
1-2	19.7	35.6	7.2	37.0	41.2	624
3-4	43.5	54.2	21.2	56.6	59.4	155
5-6	59.5	69.5	43.6	72.0	78.4	42
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	13.0	22.0	8.8	23.2	26.7	276
1-2	18.3	32.2	9.0	34.1	36.5	397
3	7.8	20.2	3.2	20.8	22.7	1,596
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	8.9	19.6	3.9	20.2	22.1	1,429
1-2	13.9	26.0	5.1	26.9	30.0	483
3-4	19.6	32.2	11.0	33.8	38.2	254
5-6	13.0	38.4	11.1	39.1	40.5	140
7	12.8	25.6	8.0	28.6	28.8	136

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators-Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Assam, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	9.2	30.2	5.3	31.5	32.0	477
1-2	14.2	25.1	5.8	26.4	29.5	415
3	11.4	21.2	5.5	21.8	24.4	1,549
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	34.5	51.4	17.4	51.9	54.1	252
Sometimes	9.6	22.6	4.6	23.6	25.9	1,741
Never	5.7	11.9	2.5	12.7	14.7	448
Total	11.4	23.6	5.5	24.5	26.7	2,441

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's schooling and husband's alcohol consumption and women who do not know their husband's level of schooling, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Assam, 2015-16

	Percentage of women who have had:					
Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	16.3	1.9	5.7	5.0	19.5	576
In the past 12 months	14.9	1.5	5.3	4.4	18.3	397
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	23.0	2.6	10.4	12.6	28.3	135
In the past 12 months	20.5	3.3	10.6	12.1	26.7	107
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	15.7	1.8	5.5	4.8	18.8	598
In the past 12 months	14.2	1.4	5.2	4.1	17.5	422
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	27.5	3.1	12.4	15.0	33.8	113
In the past 12 months	25.6	4.3	12.7	15.8	33.6	83

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Assam, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	80.3	(89.1)	69.6	79.4	74.4	78.9
Never sought help but told someone	14.7	(10.9)	13.2	13.7	19.3	14.3
Sought help	5.0	(0.0)	17.2	6.9	6.3	6.8
Don't know/missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	608	24	122	672	82	754
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	(60.2)	*	*	62.3	*	57.4
Husband's family	(29.9)	*	*	40.5	*	36.4
Current/former husband	(2.4)	*	*	3.1	*	2.8
Current/former boyfriend	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Friend	(23.5)	*	*	12.2	*	19.7
Neighbour	(4.2)	*	*	8.2	*	7.3
Religious leader	(0.0)	*	*	1.5	*	1.4
Doctor/medical personnel	(0.0)	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Police	(5.1)	*	*	10.4	*	9.4
Lawyer	(0.0)	*	*	2.8	*	2.5
Social service organization	(0.0)	*	*	1.5	*	1.4
Other	(0.0)	*	*	3.3	*	2.9
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	30	0	21	46	5	51

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where

- h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
- m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
- y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
- x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
- f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Assam, there were 1,161 clusters. Hence, 1,161 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where

- r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,161 clusters,
- $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,160 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
- k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Assam as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Assam, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Assam, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.838	0.008	24,542	24,542	3.395	0.010	0.822	0.854
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.477	0.007	24,542	24,542	2.243	0.015	0.463	0.492
Using iodized salt	0.996	0.001	24,479	24,485	1.258	0.001	0.995	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	993.102	5.156	55,335	55,125	1.164	0.005	982.789	1003.415
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.249	0.004	48,991	48,940	2.088	0.017	0.241	0.257
Urban residence	0.150	0.004	28,447	28,447	1.826	0.026	0.142	0.158
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.230	0.005	28,447	28,447	2.182	0.024	0.219	0.241
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.262	0.006	28,447	28,447	2.211	0.022	0.251	0.274
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.229	0.003	28,447	28,447	1.372	0.015	0.222	0.235
Currently married	0.723	0.004	28,447	28,447	1.457	0.005	0.715	0.730
Married before age 18	0.322	0.005	23,776	23,754	1.573	0.015	0.313	0.332
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.524	0.007	20,643	20,556	1.872	0.012	0.511	0.537
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.370	0.006	20,643	20,556	1.759	0.016	0.358	0.382
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.154	0.005	20,643	20,556	1.818	0.030	0.145	0.163
Currently using pill	0.220	0.006	20,643	20,556	1.908	0.025	0.209	0.231
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.022	0.001	20,643	20,556	1.251	0.058	0.020	0.025
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.027	0.002	20,643	20,556	1.444	0.060	0.024	0.030
Currently using female sterilization	0.095	0.004	20,643	20,556	1.987	0.043	0.087	0.103
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.411	0.010	7,613	7,650	1.748	0.024	0.391	0.430
Unmet need for family planning	0.142	0.004	20,643	20,556	1.561	0.027	0.134	0.149
Want no more children	0.609	0.005	20,643	20,556	1.549	0.009	0.598	0.619
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.113	0.003	20,643	20,556	1.316	0.026	0.107	0.119
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.465	0.010	8,531	8,401	1.897	0.022	0.444	0.485
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.320	0.009	8,531	8,401	1.727	0.027	0.302	0.337
Birth registration	0.942	0.004	10,394	10,272	1.403	0.004	0.934	0.949
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.743	0.011	10,304	10,171	2.146	0.014	0.722	0.764
Institutional delivery	0.706	0.011	10,304	10,171	2.134	0.015	0.685	0.728
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.577	0.011	8,531	8,401	2.028	0.019	0.555	0.599
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.274	0.009	8,531	8,401	1.820	0.032	0.256	0.292
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.636	0.018	954	951	1.172	0.029	0.600	0.673
Children with diarrhoea	0.029	0.002	9,792	9,666	1.372	0.083	0.024	0.034
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.519	0.035	261	283	1.172	0.068	0.448	0.590
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.508	0.037	261	283	1.229	0.073	0.434	0.582
Child received BCG vaccination	0.823	0.012	1,935	1,939	1.329	0.014	0.800	0.847
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.665	0.015	1,935	1,939	1.366	0.022	0.635	0.694
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.560	0.015	1,935	1,939	1.319	0.027	0.530	0.590
Child received measles vaccination	0.714	0.014	1,935	1,939	1.349	0.020	0.686	0.742
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.520	0.015	1,935	1,939	1.313	0.029	0.490	0.550
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.471	0.015	1,935	1,939	1.333	0.032	0.440	0.501
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.514	0.010	8,426	8,304	1.791	0.020	0.493	0.535
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.364	0.007	9,009	8,868	1.329	0.019	0.350	0.378
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.170	0.006	9,009	8,868	1.466	0.035	0.158	0.182
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.298	0.007	9,009	8,868	1.365	0.023	0.284	0.312
Children with any anaemia	0.357	0.008	8,103	7,962	1.415	0.022	0.341	0.372
Women with any anaemia	0.460	0.005	27,610	27,539	1.667	0.011	0.450	0.470
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.257	0.005	26,532	26,502	1.784	0.019	0.247	0.266
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.133	0.003	26,532	26,502	1.628	0.026	0.126	0.140
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.777	0.014	4,590	4,612	2.251	0.018	0.750	0.805
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.094	0.007	4,590	4,612	1.567	0.072	0.080	0.107
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.240	0.014	3,137	3,137	1.829	0.058	0.212	0.268
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.213	0.039	81,413	81,419	1.447	0.017	2.136	2.290
Neonatal mortality	32.910	2.167	10,402	10,281	1.165	0.066	28.576	37.243
Postneonatal mortality	14.836	1.466	10,391	10,262	1.099	0.099	11.903	17.769
Infant mortality	47.746	2.617	10,411	10,290	1.154	0.055	42.512	52.981
Child mortality	9.308	1.024	10,445	10,315	1.100	0.110	7.260	11.357
Under-five mortality	56.610	2.762	10,459	10,337	1.142	0.049	51.086	62.134
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.156	0.004	48,976	48,811	2.083	0.024	0.149	0.163
Urban residence	0.167	0.009	3,860	3,846	1.440	0.052	0.150	0.185
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.142	0.009	3,860	3,846	1.535	0.061	0.125	0.159
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.332	0.012	3,860	3,846	1.637	0.037	0.307	0.357
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.386	0.009	3,860	3,846	1.135	0.023	0.369	0.404
Currently married	0.605	0.009	3,860	3,846	1.163	0.015	0.586	0.623
Married before age 21	0.150	0.009	2,674	2,654	1.311	0.060	0.132	0.169
Want no more children	0.584	0.012	2,336	2,326	1.173	0.020	0.560	0.608
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.173	0.010	2,336	2,326	1.311	0.059	0.152	0.193
Men with any anaemia	0.255	0.010	3,676	3,628	1.394	0.041	0.234	0.275
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.207	0.010	3,737	3,700	1.348	0.046	0.188	0.226
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.129	0.008	3,737	3,700	1.298	0.058	0.114	0.144
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.896	0.011	3,860	3,846	2.286	0.013	0.874	0.919
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.224	0.014	3,860	3,846	2.147	0.064	0.196	0.253

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Assam, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.890	0.015	3,467	3,825	2.800	0.017	0.861	0.920
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.621	0.015	3,467	3,825	1.851	0.025	0.591	0.652
Using iodized salt	0.998	0.001	3,453	3,811	1.041	0.001	0.996	0.999
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	995.759	16.150	6,866	7,517	1.237	0.016	963.458	1028.059
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.118	0.007	6,310	6,923	1.602	0.058	0.104	0.132
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.549	0.014	2,555	2,845	1.389	0.025	0.521	0.576
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.384	0.015	2,555	2,845	1.528	0.038	0.354	0.413
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.165	0.013	2,555	2,845	1.761	0.078	0.139	0.191
Currently using pill	0.186	0.012	2,555	2,845	1.523	0.063	0.163	0.210
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.026	0.004	2,555	2,845	1.156	0.140	0.019	0.033
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.064	0.007	2,555	2,845	1.518	0.115	0.050	0.079
Currently using female sterilization	0.100	0.008	2,555	2,845	1.288	0.077	0.085	0.115
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.315	0.021	957	1,101	1.400	0.067	0.273	0.357
Unmet need for family planning	0.129	0.008	2,555	2,845	1.251	0.064	0.112	0.146
Want no more children	0.619	0.011	2,555	2,845	1.121	0.017	0.598	0.641
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.604	0.030	841	913	1.741	0.049	0.544	0.663
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.440	0.027	841	913	1.530	0.060	0.387	0.493
Birth registration	0.974	0.005	958	1,030	0.926	0.005	0.964	0.984
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.941	0.011	936	1,007	1.256	0.012	0.919	0.964
Institutional delivery	0.929	0.013	936	1,007	1.392	0.014	0.903	0.955
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.725	0.026	841	913	1.688	0.036	0.673	0.778
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.262	0.022	841	913	1.413	0.083	0.218	0.305
Children with diarrhoea	0.035	0.007	905	973	1.099	0.202	0.021	0.050
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.587	0.106	31	35	1.167	0.181	0.374	0.799
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.578	0.106	31	35	1.165	0.184	0.365	0.791
Child received BCG vaccination	0.943	0.018	185	197	1.051	0.019	0.906	0.979
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.828	0.031	185	197	1.079	0.038	0.766	0.890
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.764	0.033	185	197	1.020	0.043	0.698	0.830
Child received measles vaccination	0.861	0.026	185	197	1.011	0.031	0.808	0.913
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.700	0.036	185	197	1.047	0.052	0.627	0.773
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.709	0.036	185	197	1.055	0.051	0.636	0.781
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.585	0.025	787	845	1.387	0.043	0.535	0.636
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.223	0.017	839	888	1.103	0.074	0.190	0.256
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.132	0.015	839	888	1.223	0.114	0.101	0.162
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.214	0.016	839	888	1.050	0.073	0.183	0.246
Children with any anaemia	0.276	0.020	709	736	1.168	0.073	0.236	0.317
Women with any anaemia	0.442	0.011	3,562	3,959	1.314	0.025	0.420	0.464
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.179	0.011	3,519	3,936	1.714	0.062	0.157	0.201
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.262	0.012	3,519	3,936	1.637	0.046	0.238	0.287
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.907	0.019	748	798	1.794	0.021	0.868	0.945
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.160	0.019	748	798	1.430	0.120	0.121	0.198
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.447	0.073	10,995	12,303	1.296	0.051	1.300	1.593
Neonatal mortality	15.881	4.178	951	1,026	1.012	0.263	7.526	24.236
Postneonatal mortality	12.460	4.603	954	1,031	1.204	0.369	3.255	21.666
Infant mortality	28.341	6.541	951	1,026	1.119	0.231	15.260	41.423
Child mortality	11.720	3.930	997	1,076	1.169	0.335	3.860	19.580
Under-five mortality	39.729	7.297	955	1,033	1.100	0.184	25.136	54.322
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.056	0.005	6,228	6,835	1.524	0.085	0.046	0.065
Want no more children	0.548	0.035	350	379	1.309	0.064	0.478	0.618
Men with any anaemia	0.182	0.021	532	567	1.179	0.117	0.139	0.224
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.153	0.022	557	599	1.309	0.141	0.110	0.196
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.251	0.024	557	599	1.272	0.097	0.203	0.300
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.956	0.011	591	644	1.349	0.012	0.933	0.979
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.302	0.031	591	644	1.653	0.104	0.239	0.364

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Assam, 2015-16

Variable	Number of cases					Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)		R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.828	0.009	21,075	20,717	3.493	0.011	0.810	0.847
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.451	0.008	21,075	20,717	2.325	0.018	0.435	0.467
Using iodized salt	0.995	0.001	21,026	20,674	1.283	0.001	0.994	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	992.682	5.399	48,469	47,608	1.149	0.005	981.885	1003.480
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.271	0.005	42,681	42,016	2.162	0.017	0.261	0.280
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.520	0.007	18,088	17,711	1.942	0.014	0.506	0.534
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.368	0.006	18,088	17,711	1.796	0.018	0.355	0.381
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.152	0.005	18,088	17,711	1.823	0.032	0.143	0.162
Currently using pill	0.226	0.006	18,088	17,711	1.963	0.027	0.213	0.238
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.021	0.001	18,088	17,711	1.265	0.064	0.019	0.024
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.021	0.001	18,088	17,711	1.376	0.069	0.018	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.095	0.005	18,088	17,711	2.090	0.048	0.085	0.104
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.427	0.011	6,656	6,549	1.802	0.026	0.405	0.449
Unmet need for family planning	0.144	0.004	18,088	17,711	1.604	0.029	0.135	0.152
Want no more children	0.607	0.006	18,088	17,711	1.612	0.010	0.596	0.619
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.448	0.011	7,690	7,489	1.921	0.024	0.426	0.470
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.305	0.009	7,690	7,489	1.748	0.030	0.287	0.324
Birth registration	0.938	0.004	9,436	9,242	1.432	0.004	0.930	0.946
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.721	0.012	9,368	9,164	2.176	0.016	0.698	0.745
Institutional delivery	0.682	0.012	9,368	9,164	2.165	0.017	0.658	0.706
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.559	0.012	7,690	7,489	2.057	0.021	0.535	0.582
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.276	0.010	7,690	7,489	1.873	0.035	0.256	0.295
Children with diarrhoea	0.029	0.003	8,887	8,693	1.410	0.090	0.023	0.034
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.509	0.037	230	249	1.176	0.074	0.434	0.584
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.498	0.039	230	249	1.241	0.079	0.420	0.576
Child received BCG vaccination	0.810	0.013	1,750	1,741	1.343	0.016	0.784	0.835
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.646	0.016	1,750	1,741	1.382	0.024	0.615	0.678
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.537	0.016	1,750	1,741	1.344	0.030	0.505	0.569
Child received measles vaccination	0.697	0.015	1,750	1,741	1.366	0.022	0.667	0.727
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.500	0.016	1,750	1,741	1.329	0.032	0.468	0.532
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.444	0.016	1,750	1,741	1.355	0.036	0.412	0.476
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	0.506	0.011	7,639	7,459	1.833	0.022	0.483	0.528
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.380	0.008	8,170	7,980	1.346	0.020	0.365	0.395
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.175	0.006	8,170	7,980	1.493	0.037	0.162	0.187
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.308	0.007	8,170	7,980	1.389	0.024	0.293	0.323
Children with any anaemia	0.365	0.008	7,394	7,227	1.446	0.023	0.348	0.382
Women with any anaemia	0.463	0.006	24,048	23,579	1.726	0.012	0.452	0.474
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.270	0.005	23,013	22,567	1.792	0.019	0.260	0.281
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.111	0.003	23,013	22,567	1.625	0.030	0.104	0.117
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.750	0.016	3,842	3,814	2.325	0.022	0.718	0.783
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.080	0.007	3,842	3,814	1.586	0.087	0.066	0.094
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.339	0.042	70,418	69,116	1.462	0.018	2.256	2.422
Neonatal mortality	34.805	2.349	9,451	9,255	1.178	0.067	30.107	39.503
Postneonatal mortality	15.112	1.548	9,437	9,231	1.091	0.102	12.017	18.208
Infant mortality	49.917	2.801	9,460	9,264	1.160	0.056	44.316	55.519
Child mortality	9.014	1.044	9,448	9,239	1.082	0.116	6.926	11.102
Under-five mortality	58.481	2.952	9,504	9,305	1.150	0.050	52.577	64.385
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.172	0.004	42,748	41,976	2.128	0.024	0.164	0.181
Want no more children	0.591	0.013	1,986	1,947	1.139	0.021	0.566	0.617
Men with any anaemia	0.268	0.012	3,144	3,061	1.420	0.043	0.245	0.291
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	0.217	0.011	3,180	3,101	1.357	0.049	0.196	0.239
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	0.105	0.007	3,180	3,101	1.283	0.070	0.091	0.120
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.885	0.013	3,269	3,203	2.357	0.015	0.858	0.911
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.209	0.016	3,269	3,203	2.266	0.077	0.177	0.241